The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Eight Hour Law Considered by the Cabinet.

Conflicting Legislation on the Subject.

Mr. Motley to go to England Without Instructions.

Gen. Terrell to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

A Commotion Among the Underlings in the Patent Office.

Senator Sprague Concludes the Publication of his Testimonials,

And Fires a Final Shot into the Enemy's Ranks.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Cabinet meeting to-day had up the eight-hour matter and discussed it in some of its bearings, but did not come to any conclusion. The disposition seemed to be to let the troubles drift over until the meeting of Congress, when the inconsistency which exists between the eight-hour law and the act of 1862 can be arranged. The latter act provides that the Government shall pay no higher wages for work than is paid for similar service by outside parties. The War and Navy Secretaries have received letters from various portions of the country stating that the laborers on Government work are demanding ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

MARINE CHANGES.

It is probable that several of the vessels attached to the North Atlantic squadron now cruising in Cuban waters, will be ordered to a more northern latitude as the summer approaches, and their places supplied by the vessels now being fitted out at the several navy yards throughout the country. This fact has given rise to the sensational publication that the Gulf squadron was to be reinforced.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is stated that Thomas L. Tullock, appointment clerk at the Treasury Department, will be pressed for the position of Assistant Secretary, now held by Mr. Richardson, should that gentleman resign to accept the position of Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, recently tendered him. Tullock had a long interview with the President this morning.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

There is official authority for the statement that the administration has not yet done anything definite regarding the instructions to Minister Motley for new negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the prospect is that Motley will go to England and that his instructions will follow him.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

It is positively stated by several Senators that upon the return of Mr. Creswell he will appoint Gen. Terrell, of Indianapolis, Third Assistant Postmaster General, at the request of Gen. Grant. A great effort has been made to have A. B. Markland appointed, but it is believed to have failed. Gen. Terrell was Auditor of Indiana when Governor Morton ran the State Government after the smash up of the Legislature during the war.

MR. THOMAS H. NELSON,

Minister to Mexico, left for his home in Terre Haute, to be gone two weeks, and then to leave for Mexico.

MR. WADSWORTH,

Commissioner of Claims under the New Mexican treaty, left with him for Maysville, Kentucky, to be gone a fortnight; also, thence to return to reside in Washington.

SUSPENSE.

The new Commissioner of Patents is expected, at least by his employes, to make many removals, and from examiners down they are in a state of perturbation. He has indicated nothing as yet, however, and this makes the suspense more dreadful.

WISCONSIN LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Wisconsin two lists of lands, which issue to said State for the benefit of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from Fon Du Lac northwardly to the State line. These lists embrace an aggregate of one hundred thousand acres.

SPRAGUE FINIS.

Senator Sprague concludes in the Globe to-day the publication of forty-three columns of letters from various portions of the country in his present speeches, and succeeds them by printing that portion of his remarks which he did not deliver in the Senate on Thursday last. The remarks are as follows:

Mr. President—These are but part of the letters I have received touching the great question now before the country. I do not propose to enter in any general discussion of these questions at this time because the Senate is not a body that [illegible] the remarks or motives of Senators who have antagonized themselves with me. They have touched no points bearing on the great question at issue. My words and position in reference to the policy and principles I advance stand unrefuted. I have criticised your presiding officer [illegible] not from personal feeling toward him, but because he is a representative of that kind of power and influence which is reducing the nation to a condition of moral, intellectual, and physical decay. He reflects the sentiments of those upon whom rest the weighty responsibility. Nor do I regard the present machinations of Senators by glossing over the defects by Burnside platitudes. I have never mentioned his name in connection with my remarks. His acts are the best defense of any criticism I may have indirectly uttered. The people will observe that the plotting of Senators in executive sessions of the Senate to fire their paper bullets at me was unknown to me, except rumbling utterances which came indirectly, while I have invariably informed each Senator when I intended to open on him. And let it also be observed that I have never acted the part of requesting one branch of the Legislature to forbid me by utterances on questions not before both. Let me say to the people of the whole country that they now need the co-operation of each other. Banish, therefore, all bitter recollections of the past. Apply to the present a remedy for dangers more destructive than war or famine. Study well my words and the plan of relief I have proposed, and unite with me in that which may seem necessary to arrive at a speedy and wholesome solution of the difficulties which surround us. I would preserve all of good we have. Men of the North should remember that the men of the South are native Americans. The South should remember that the intellectual skill and endurance of the men of the North are essential to the strength of the nation. All timid people may be assured that my cardinal principle is to promote radical results by conservative means. I am relieved from the great anxieties that have oppressed me, because I now have the people of the United States to share these anxieties with me. For the past few weeks I have been busy revising my studies and investigations. The letters I have read show that I may be safely followed in the completion of the great work yet before us.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No appointments were made to-day in the Departments. It is said a large number of clerks will be removed the last day of this week.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ante-rooms of the Executive Mansion continue daily crowded with visitors, male and female. Mrs. Grant's reception to-day was attended by many ladies and gentlemen, strangers and citizens.

TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

The subject of tax on brokers' sales are still under consideration at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A decision will soon be made.

MOBILE.

Visit of the Illinois Press Association—Radical Editors Astonished—Good Results of the Visit.

The Illinois Press Association, numbering some fifty gentlemen and about the same number of ladies, will leave Mobile by special train for Montgomery to-morrow morning. They go to accept of the hospitalities that city tendered them two days since.

Their visit here, which lasted three days, has done a vast deal to promote good feeling between the sections. They have received great and continuous hospitality from the city government, Board of Trade, and citizens representing all shades of political opinions. The party expressed themselves perfectly delighted with what they have seen for themselves in their progress South. They are surprised at the fertility of the soil, at the climate, and at the opening for industrial manufacturing, as well as commercial and agricultural enterprises.

In all their speeches, in all their private expressions of opinion, one and all have declared that new light has dawned on them. They would not have believed what they have seen for themselves. The Radical editors are surprised at the peaceful condition of the country and its political quietness.

The Daily Register has opened its columns to all parties, and is filled with these expressions from some of the most unswerving Republicans.

To-day the Board of Trade gave a steamboat excursion down the harbor through the shipping, and a collation was given on board. There was a further renewal of good fellowship, and a sincere desire to be at peace. The Western editors will go from Montgomery homeward via the Columbus, Mississippi and Mobile and Ohio railroad.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 27.—The two thousand guineas stake at New Market to-day was won by Pretender Bell. Adrum was second and Perry Down third. Thirteen horses ran.

LIFE PEERAGE BILL.

Midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening the life peerage bill was considered. Lord Derby, in a brief speech, expressed his approval of the measure. The bill passed to a second reading.

BOAT RACE.

The Cambridge University boatmen have conditionally accepted the challenge of the Harvard College club.

PORTUGAL.

HEALTHY FINANCIAL CONDITION.

LISBON, April 27.—The Portuguese Cortes assembled to-day and the session was opened by the King in person. Much public anxiety exists over the unsatisfactory condition of finances. The subject was immediately brought before the Cortes with the statement that the expenditures are largely in excess of the revenue. The ministers said they were preparing extensive economical reforms, and would soon submit to the Cortes measures for the reduction of the public expenses, for the redistribution of taxation, and for the payment of the public debt.

FRANCE.

THE CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND.

PARIS, April 27.—The Corps legislatif has adjourned *sine die*. At the close of the last sitting there were shouts of *viva l'Empereur* from the Government members, and counter-cries of *vive la liberte* from the opposite seats.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Governments of France and Belgium have agreed to appoint a mixed commission for the settlement of commercial questions.

CHICAGO.

Answer of the State House Commissioners to the Charge of Fraud—The Late Judge Tyler—Policemen on their Trial.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The following is understood to be the substance of the answer of the State House Commissioners to the charge of fraud preferred against them: They admit the first specification except that they deny that any of the proceeds have been retained by them; that a part of the money was paid out for necessary expenses, and the remainder is still held. The expense of the Committee on Public Buildings, while acting with the Commissioners, was paid out of the fund. The law did not require them to return the proceeds of the sale, and as it was not a part of the appropriation no report was made of it. An account of it had been kept, showing that it has been used in the erection of the State House, and vouchers filed showing its disposition. They admit the payment of the $40, but say that the vouchers were prepared by Webber, on whose ability they relied, and signed by them without that scrutiny which ought to have been given it.

Second—They admit advertising, etc., but do not deny or admit that Barnard and Gowen changed their bid; but, if they did, it would do no injury to the State, as this bill was originally the lowest which, coming within the law, could have been accepted, and if the bid was changed it was while in the hands of Webber, in whose charge it was from the time it was opened till passed upon. They deny all of the third specification. The books, papers and vouchers in the office of the Commissioners, which are submitted, disprove the whole of it. In regard to the fourth specification, they admit the payment of the retained percentage, but say that it was wholly within their discretion; that the bond of $200,000, given by Barnard and Gowen, made the State perfectly safe, as but fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of work yet remains to be done on the contract. In the fifth specification they admit the payment of a large sum of money—$80,000—but deny that the contract was obtained by fraud or corruption and submit the books, &c.

The trial of Jas Drury, Jno. Beers, Oliver Doritt and Michael Gallagher, the policemen indicted by the grand jury sometime since on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Judge Tyler, commenced this morning in the Recorder's Court. Several witnesses were examined, but as yet no important testimony has been given.

A Dubuque dispatch says there are now but fifteen miles of tract to lay to connect the two roads of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. The iron will hereafter be laid from the east end at the rate of a mile a day until the connection is made.

THE DOMINION.

Mr. Galt's Speech—England will not be Humiliated—The Colonies not to be Abandoned.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Tribune's Ottawa dispatch says Mr. Galt made a long speech in the Commons yesterday, supporting his motion respecting the Fenian raids. He made an addition to his previous motion so as to include all correspondence between Canada and the United States during the rebellion. He debated at great length the policy of Canada, and closed by saying the course of the United States Government appeared to be dictated by a desire to bring about the humiliation of England through her dependencies on this continent, but he did not believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada would sustain her to a man. Having repudiated the idea that the policy of Great Britain toward the Dominion was one of abandonment, Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

Arrival of Schooners at Montreal—Printer's Strike—Tax on American Vessels—Protection of the Fisheries.

MONTREAL, April 27.—A large fleet of schooners have arrived from lower ports. Lake St. Peter is clear of ice. The wharves here are still covered with two feet water.

This is the second week of the printers' strike, and the men seem more determined than ever. Compositors have been telegraphed to come from England.

OTTAWA, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Keeler asked whether the Government intended to enforce similar taxes and duties on American vessels in Canadian ports as are levied on Canadian vessels trading at American ports. Mr. Rose said the matter was under reconsideration. The Government don't pledge themselves to any particular line of policy. In reply to an inquiry by a member, Mr. McDougall said it would be impossible to supply Welland Canal with water from Lake Erie until August. Mr. Coffin asked if the Government intended to place an armed force on the coast of the Dominion to prevent American fishermen from fishing in Canadian waters during the coming season. The Premier said he understood the Admiral in command had considerable force on the ground for the purpose of protecting the fisheries, but desired Mr. Coffin to allow the question to stand.

THE PACIFIC.

Murdered by Indians—The Last Rail on the Pacific Railroad—Cricket Match—The Gold Hill Fire Still Raging.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Democratic convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 23, and nominated Governor Moore for delegate to Congress.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the bark John Bright, wrecked in Nastha sound, were murdered by Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men were found in that vicinity. It is deemed necessary that the Government send a gunboat there for the protection of the whites.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific railroad to witness the laying of the last rail and driving the last spike in the Pacific railroad, which takes place on Friday or Saturday next.

The return game of the International Cricket Match was finished yesterday by the Victorians. The final game will be played at Victoria, which city the California Elevens will visit in June next.

The fire still burns in the Gold Hill mines. The steam injecting process has been resumed. About five hundred men were thrown out of employment by the fire.

CINCINNATI.

Jury Discharged—Suit Brought to Recover Insurance on the Lost Mail Steamers.

CINCINNATI, April 27—The Jury in the case of Henry Burlew in the United States District Court, at Covington, failing to agree were discharged yesterday by Judge Ballard. Burlew was charged with making false statements as to the amount of tobacco on hand.

The Louisville Mail Line Company to-day brought suit against fifteen insurance companies in this city to recover insurance of about $14,000, in the aggregate, on the steamers America and United States, which were lost in December last by collision and fire. Suit was brought before the Superior Court.

HEINTZELMAN.

A Word About an Old Soldier.

[From the N. Y. World.]

"By special act of Congress, General Heintzelman, a well-intentioned officer, who rendered no great service in the war, and got an inconsiderable wound, is to be retired with his full rank as a Major-General, while General Sickles, who lost a leg, is to be retired as a Colonel only. This is not fair play."—[Sun.

By special act of Congress General Heintzelman, a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, esteemed not less for his forty years of faithful service than for his private worth—whose public life and personal character are without a stain—is gracefully retired with his full rank as Major General; while General Sickles, whose rashness nearly lost the victory of Gettysburg—General Sickles, the corrupt and intriguing politician, the murderer of Key, a man without character and esteemed only for his vices by the vicious, is yet retired on a full coloneley, after having been promised two high foreign missions by General Grant.

The Little Giant on Paris.

Stephen A. Douglas, long ago when he was at Paris, laid down the doctrine to a party of friends that no man ought to remain outside the democratic influence of his country more than two years; for he had observed that foreign influences, like sin, deadened a man's perceptions and hindered him from measuring the depths of adversity into which he had fallen. Little by little he fell into that state of mind whose, while believing himself to be an American, and vehemently claiming to be one, he had become powerless to perceive the distance that separated him from one.

AN AWFUL SLAM.

Some of the Mysteries and Miseries of Newspaper Life.

John Russell Young and his Journalistic Ups and Downs.

A TOTAL WRECK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Sun of to-day contains a long article in relation to John Russell Young, commencing with his initiation into the Tribune as writing editor. It progresses to his appointment as managing editor, when he wrote the following letter:

Office of the Tribune, June 22, 1866—Dear Charley: In the harness at last; took command yesterday; signed all the checks, and sent two men to Richmond and two to Canada. You see I am in up to my eyes. I find the feeling good. The newspapers speak kindly of me. In the office the feeling is kind, but I fancy a hidden dislike in one or two cases. I have, too, my share of stock in the paper, and hope to be chosen trustee in the July meeting. Gay will make trouble, like the bull dog, boldly. He will not like the burrowing rat. I am afraid—still I will do my duty, and trust to the God who has carried me thus far through worse troubles. Tell McConnell to come to New York as soon as he can. Give him the advice I spoke of. He must not allude to me as an old friend. I will put him in and let him work up. Send him on. How about you own matter? Thine always, JOHN (with a flourish).

To CHAS. McC., Philadelphia.

The next that followed says that there was an inundation of carpet-baggers from Philadelphia, and a crowding of the old staff to the wall, their places being filled by details from the body guard. On January 1, 1867, the ship was overhauled; her timbers had been fearfully strained. The freights for the trip had exceeded a million dollars; the profits were less than eleven thousand dollars. It was the most unprofitable voyage that the old ship had ever sailed through. The Philosopher's influence and the murmurs of the discontented were silenced, and the captain retained. On January 14, 1867, he wrote as follows:

Dear Charley: The stockholders had their meeting to-day, and my report was approved by a vote of eighty-two shares to ten, although I spent $88,000 more than Gay. I made a report which was highly complimented, and had everything my own way, having no trouble, and am stronger than ever. Meeting just over. Thought you would like to know. Ever, JOHN.

In the meantime he discovers the stockholders who thus strongly indorsed him were a set of old fogies. On the 8th of May he writes Charley:

Office of Tribune, Editorial Department, May 8, 1867.—Strange how people like to go into successful things. I am doing so here, keeping my own like a rock, notwithstanding a current of opposition from the old fogies. I shall whip them all yet, but it means a hard battle. Well, well, it seems that all life shall be a battle to me, and that I can only get through the world by storming batteries. I who love peace. I am well, but lonely and desolate. I work very hard and keep working. I have a story to tell you about McFarland. Affectionately, JOHN.

The ship was prepared for a new voyage. All her light sails taken in, and the Captain had instructions from headquarters to keep his vessel reefed. Next followed the starting of the Philadelphia Star, and not long afterward the Philadelphia Morning Post. The Post was an expensive craft, and needed considerable bracing to keep her afloat. A call, in the name of the Tribune, was made on the Union League of Philadelphia. Three days after she was launched the following letter was written to her supercargo:

Tribune Office, New York, Oct. 8, 1867—Dear Charley: I have written to Fell and Baker to pave the way to getting money out of the league for the Post. I have done it as a Tribune man, urging it for the good of the cause. I hope good will come of it. Your dispatches are cheerful. I hope they represent more than your enthusiasm. If anything can live by pushing, the Post must live. How are you with Forney? Why don't you send me the Post? I have only had the first number. Have it come regularly and exchange it with the Tribune. JOHN.

A subsequent letter was:

Office of the Tribune, Wednesday—Dear Charley—As a paper the paper improves. Wednesday was a beauty. Stockton seems to make it spin. I wrote him by this mail. I am laying my trap for a 5,000 dollar loan. Don't see my way to it, but, depend on it, I am working hard for it. The more I see in the Post, the more enthusiastic I feel about it. I see fortune—fame—everything in its success. Read John Clayton's note; it is not kind. He is in reach, and I am sure I can hit him slightly. He seems to like money, however. Leonard W. Jerome said to me the secret of wealth was not so much to hold on as to let go. JOHN.

John Clayton's note, referred to above, was as follows:

Philadelphia, No. 717 Walnut street, Oct. 15, 186—My dear Young: If not a State secret would like to know if you are the New Yorker of the Tribune said to be the strong man in the Morning Post, a penny paper of this city? I like the ring of it, and if you have the rope in your hand will take it better still, and probably drop crumbs into your hopper more frequently. Respectfully yours, JNO. CLAYTON.

To RUSSELL YOUNG, Esq.

This note which was sent to Charley with the one dated Wednesday and printed above was indorsed.

I wrote saying you and J. D. S. were in the thing and I was merely a kind of behind the scenes friend and backer. [Signed] J. R. Y.

After the Post had been afloat two weeks, Chief Justice Chase, a prominent candidate for the Presidency, was invited to become a reader of it, as will be seen by the following dispatch of October 23, 1867.

New York, Oct. 23, 1867—John D. Stockton, Philadelphia—Please send to Chase, Washington, a file of Posts from beginning. I have written him. Be sure to be in Philadelphia on Friday. Am going to see him. J. R. Y. (D. H.)

How he succeeded with Mr. Chase is unknown, but it is reported the crew lived on salmon for some weeks. The real cause of the above dispatch is to be seen in the following letter, written October 17, 1867.

Tribune Editorial Rooms, Friday—Midnight—Dear Charley: I don't see why, if anybody can win with money, we can't win without. I am sure the manna will fall when we are hungered. God never has deserted us. They never desert a man at 27. John Mc. was here. I strongly advised against his resigning; told him to wait until he was kicked out. Nothing like having a friend at court. What do you mean by Forney being mollified? What do you mean by Chase men feeling us? On that keep me well informed. I want to work that way for money. I am coming your way on Friday. Then I go through to see Chase for the Post. I am trying to lay pipe for Cameron, Graw, and lots of people. Graw, who wants to be Vice President, has promised me help already. JOHN.

Supplies ran short. When the Chase movement ran out it became necessary to find new friends for the Post. Ex-Governor Curtin was a prominent candidate for Vice President. An attempt was made to strike him for five thousand dollars, but the Governor didn't think the influence of the flag-ship in New York and her two tenders in Philadelphia worth that amount. Trenches were dug and approaches were made to the Governor in regular parallels. The affections of Mr. Greeley's Commodore for the War Governor then experienced a sudden change. He wrote letters to the pure patriot at Harrisburg, ridiculed the Governor, belittled Grow, belied Kelly, sneered at Gov. Fenton, displayed half a dozen others in a single letter, and thus getting Lochiel in a money lending humor, soon found a willing purchaser. Cameron was caught in his own trap and beaten at his own game. He bought the Philadelphia Post and the editorial influence of the Tribune, and paid therefor $5,000. It seems however the first purchase did not hold, for subsequently an additional $5,000 was demanded and paid, and that was followed by a final payment, so far as the books show of $2,250, making in all $12,250 for the Philadelphia Post and the influence of the New York Tribune. On November 17th, the Tribune commodore wrote the following letter on Tribune note paper:

Dear Charley: I have been all in the dumps these few days about our poor little baby; such a healthy child if we only had more milk. I am afraid this case is making me old. Certainly it shows me the sternness and absolute duty of life more than ever. I had counted so much on Jay Cook—not altogether, but vastly. My next move will be on Simon Cameron. I have a promise from Grow to give me $5,000. He wants to be Vice President and is building upon paper, and said he would give me this after the New York election, and a man can do great things with money. We have done great things without it and must do them again. I think our friends should help us more, but perhaps those who help themselves are best helped in the long run. Until after the election I am tied here. Even then it is not wise for me to go away, as I have many Tribune problems to solve this winter. After the election I shall address myself to the Post exclusively. Old fellow, we have had many hard pullings on in life. This is no harder than a hundred others, and we are bound to reach deep water. Announce in the Post, special arrangements will be made to have the New York returns early. Say you will be happy to see your friends. I will send a dispatch and you shall have all that goes to Washington. Always, JOHN.

In November, 1868, Mr. Greeley's commodore wrote the following:

Monday, Midnight—Dear Charley: I am cleared out, dead broke, busted, and must look elsewhere for new supplies. All my salary is gone. Please send me receipts for payment of money advanced. Don't forget my expense credit. My last trip to Washington was to see Cameron for the Post and to get him in the money-lending humor. J. D. S. should strike him for a couple of thousand, and put it in jointly into the concern. I talked to Cameron two hours about the Post. He is allied with the desire of breaking down Forney. Credit me with one thousand dollars on account of the Hoe note paid, and enter it as money paid to the Star on account of indebtedness. Impress upon J. D. S. the necessity of getting money out of Cameron. Also see J. B. about his obligations. He wrote me he owed to-day Forney $500, Jessup $600, and Hoe $1,000. I don't know now in Heaven's name he got through. I paid Hoe, but as Jessup's bill is really ours, and we have used of J. B.'s money so that he can't pay J. W. F., please go around and see him and confer with him, and, if you get Thomas' note cashed, help him. The paper looks splendid. I am glad you get Associated Press news. That's gay. JOHN.

It is understood that at this time Cameron was bled to the amount of $5,000. This kept the crew of the Post in salt-horse and Duff until April when the horizon was again swept, Cameron and Grow grew apathetic and the leeches again applied to the former. The Commodore kept two strings to his bow and he played fast and loose with Grow and Cameron, as the following extract from a letter written to Dear Charley, March 10th, 1868, will show:

Sunday—Dear Charlie—The Post looks well. Grow being chairman of the Republican State committee is a good thing for us. Likewise the defeat of Cameron. It will make him work and will make the Post more necessary to him. JOHN.

Still in trouble, another sweep was made on Cameron. On April 24 a letter was written to dear Charlie, telling him how to form a stock company according to the laws of Pennsylvania:

Tribune Editorial Department, June 17, 1868—Dear Charley: My impression is that we are doing so well that we had better make arrangements with Don Cameron in the shape of a loan, giving him Post stock for security rather than to sell any interest in it. I have contracted to deliver him one hundred and twenty-five shares within thirty days from the thirteenth of May for $5,000. On this contract I have raised and paid out to Blakely $2,500, and shall probably pay $500 more on account of that Jessup and Moore bill, which will leave $2,000 to be applied to any purpose that is deemed best. If you have the charter all right why should there be any delay in forming the company? J. R. Y.

So much for the Commodore's efforts to keep his vessels in fighting trim. With $12,000 from Cameron, $3,000 from Grow, and $1,000 which it is positively asserted he received from Attorney-General Brewster, $16,300 in all, the ships kept afloat. Next follows the correspondence between J. W. Simonton, Agent New York Associated Press, and Mr. Young, as to the leak in the cable dispatches of the association, in which Mr. Young declares there is no leak in the Tribune office.

In the meantime Simonton sought to trap dispatches. He sent a cable dispatch to the Tribune dating a day behind the dispatch sent to the Herald and Times. It appeared in the Post with the Tribune date. Mr. S. then sent to the Tribune a false dispatch, announcing the escape of Garibaldi from prison. He corrected it after the line to Philadelphia was closed. The dispatch did not appear in the Tribune, but did in the Post. On November 5th Young writes to Simonton:

Notwithstanding the paper you show me, I am far from thinking the news goes from the Tribune. I have closely examined all the men who have directly or indirectly communication with the manifold news. I am convinced that they are not cognizant of the Post or any arrangement with the Post.

On the day before the following dispatch left the Tribune office.

New York, Nov. 28, 1868—To Chas. McClintock, Morning Post: It is important that you or Stockton should come over to New York to-morrow on your Associated Press business. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG (D. H.)

Stockton left immediately. He arrived in the evening, and immediately went to the Tribune office. On November 25, he sent to Philadelphia the following:

3:30 A. M.—Dear Charley—Have weathered the gale. I think Clements was all right. Have written him to send while Amos is sick. Don't think it necessary for me to go on. Clements is in the affair now. I think it likely Amos had told him all about it.

In view of his letters to Mr. Simonton, the following epistle from Greeley's commodore to the boys on the Post, written before Simonton's first letter, will prove highly interesting:

New York, Oct. 9, 1867—Dear Boys: I have just sent condensation of a column of cable and all else. I did not send election details, supposing you would have them from the press. I hope I did not err in this, as I might have given you a column. The cable was good and I sent to make sure, signing Warner's name. I was disappointed not to have Tuesday's Post. I did not say to J. D. S. how pleased I was to have him go on so promptly. Your dispatches were as invigorating as wine. I sincerely hope we have not blundered in this business, and I wait for news with feverish anxiety. Enlighten me constantly and promptly your wants. I will put the Tribune behind you if I only can. I want you to write daily all your suggestions, ideas, hopes and fears. JOHN.

On the 4th of February, 1868, Young writes to "Dear Charlie" as follows:

I am very busy. Things look ripe here for a change, which will, I think, enable you to do greater things in the world than any you have dreamed of. Yours, JOHN.

A few days after this he visited his Dear Charley in Philadelphia, and said he would not be surprised if in the inside of six months Charley would be running the Tribune. In this connection we have the following note from Charley, written to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1868—Dear Sir: Since Mr. Young assumed the duties of the position he now holds on the New York Tribune, he has repeatedly assured me I would be the publisher of the Tribune. He said Mr. Sinclair was an old fogy like Mr. Brown, the manager of the press in this city, and the stockholders would soon make a change. In fact the last time he visited me at my present residence, shortly before the Post moved into its new building at Seventh and Jayne streets, he stated while sitting at the breakfast table everything was working nicely and inside of six months I would be publisher of the New York Tribune and keep myself in readiness to leave Philadelphia at short notice. Respectfully, CHAS. McCLINTOCK.

The Sun finally gives a slight account of the alleged attempt of Young to get into Grant's Cabinet, and of placing all the original letters before Horace Greeley on Friday last. He read them through very carefully. He didn't rise on his feet in a fit of passion, and smack the bust of Lincoln adorning his sanctum. Neither did he break the chairs, dismember the tables or spill the desk. He simply threw himself back in his chair, drew a long breath and said, "Well, Sam, this is mighty interesting reading." Three hours after he left the Tribune office, jamming his white hat on the back of his head, exclaiming, "Well, well, sold again, for the eighty-sixth time!" Mr. Young tendered Mr. Greeley his resignation when he learned that the underwriters and supercargo had heard of his management of the craft, but the resignation was not received.

INDIANA.

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad has been appraised at $12,000 per mile.

The Indianapolis papers of yesterday were chuck full of Odd Fellowship.

The Bellefontaine railway has been appraised at $7,500 per mile, and the Vincennes at $3,000.

The Attorney General has given to the House Committee on Railroads an opinion upon the right of the State to institute suit for the amount due the School Fund from the Terre Haute road. The points in the opinion are that the twenty-third section of the charter provides that when the aggregate dividends amount to the full sum invested and ten per centum per annum thereon, then the Legislature may regulate the tolls and the freights so that not more than fifteen per centum per annum shall be divided among the stockholders. Then after paying expenses of the road, and providing a contingent fund, the remainder and surplus goes to the Treasurer of the State for school purposes.

Work on the Mount Vernon and Grayville railroad is to be commenced in two or three weeks.

CLARK.

A correspondent writes to the Madison Courier that there is a refreshing revival in religious matters on the New Washington Circuit, Clark county.

FAYETTE.

Dr. Philip Mason, an old citizen of Fayette county, a prominent Mason and formerly Grand Master of that order, died at his residence in Connersville Sunday afternoon. His age was seventy-three years. He was a citizen of Fayette county for fifty years.

TIPTON.

Martin Mollhan, of Tipton, has been sick for some time, and has been taking medicine, of which strychnine formed a large ingredient. His child, a boy of four years of age, was taken sick Wednesday, and some medicine obtained for it. The two medicines were put on the same table, and when the father went to give it a second dose, he mistook the medicine, and gave it thirty drops of the ague medicine, and the poor little fellow died in two hours after.

RIPLEY.

The valuation of real property in Ripley county, including railroads, is $4,090,680, and of personal $1,098,810.

VIGO.

At the last term of the Clay County Court a married couple residing in Brazil were divorced. The divorced wife, resuming her maiden name, went to Terre Haute last week to reside with a sister. The husband soon after followed, old courtships were renewed, past differences forgotten and forgiven, and among the list of marriage licenses published on Monday last their names appeared.

DELAWARE.

Muncie impounds fellows found intoxicated in the streets, and releases them only when they become sober.

LAPORTE.

The Laporte Argus says that the growing wheat crop along the line of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad gives the most cheering promise of an abundant yield to the harvester.

CASS.

The ladies of Logansport have been visiting the various saloons in that city, importuning the proprietors to discontinue the traffic.

The Logansport Journal gives an amusing account of a melee that occurred in that vicinity a few nights since among the daughters and sons of Ham who reside on the banks of that classic stream known by the euphonious appellation of "Eel river." It seems that Billy Williams advertised among his colored friends that he would give a hop at his domicile on Wednesday night of last week. A party of colored men, who were evidently "spiling for a muss," came to join the pleasures of Terpsichore and rule the roast at the feast. Mr. Charles Jones took a serious dislike to the manners of Delilah Terry, who, as he says, put on airs, and he evinced his displeasure by knocking her down. A general row ensued, during which, the account says, "Billy Brooks and Buckner clinched and rolled down the hill. Billy Williams appeared at the door with a double-barreled shot-gun, and said, 'Let us have peace.' At this juncture Bill George heaved a large stone through the window, smashing everything before it, and with three other black-birds retired to the bottom of the hill, seated themselves on a log and talked over the incidents of the fight. Pending this conversation Billy Williams took off his boots and deployed out on the brow of the hill as a skirmisher, and saw the birds perched on the log. Without any notice he opened fire 'by files,' and brought down every bird. Each of the four were pretty well peppered with shot, but not bad enough to prevent hasty locomotion to the rear. The casualties of the engagement are Wm. George, shot in the neck and shoulder; Charles Jones in the leg; Richard Johnson in the shoulder and arm, and Dillon Crooks ear and face. Delilah Terry had her nose crushed in the skirmish with Jones."

Kennett Macleay, R. S. A., has executed for the Queen a number of water-color drawings illustrative of the physiognomy, costume and ancient arms of the Highlanders of Scotland. The figures represented are all portraits, comprising those of the late Prince Consort and the Duke of Edinburgh. They are to be reproduced in a series of thirty-one lithographic prints, colored by hand after the original drawings, and will soon be published in two demifolio volumes, with letter-press descriptions. The drawings are now on exhibition in London.

NEW YORK.

Continued Ease in the Money Market.

John Russell Young Retires from the Tribune.

Publication of his Private Correspondence.

He Brings Suit Against the Sun for Libel.

Charles A. Dana Arrested and $10,000 Bail Required.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, with discount fairly active at 8@10 per cent. The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would not sell more than a million dollars of gold each week has removed all apprehension of embarrassment from that cause.

GOLD

Buoyant, but mainly from scarcity. Exports of merchandise are increasing, and imports falling off.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are again higher, and the closing prices the highest yet quoted. Purchases continue to be chiefly on foreign account, and the large dealers generally receiving more orders from the country to sell than to buy. The borrowing demand for bonds is not as active as yesterday, and in State bonds the features were new Tennessees, which sold at 68¼@68⅜, and new North Carolinas, which rose to 56½@56⅝. Missouri 6s sold at 89¼, Louisiana 6s at 74, and Indiana 5s at 97¾.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES

are without special interest.

RAILWAY SHARES

were active and firm, but the interest was mainly absorbed in New York Central and Hudson River. It is confidently asserted that the two roads are to be consolidated, and that the latter will make a scrip dividend. The bulls say they will put it to 180 this week, and both closed at extreme prices. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore were also largely dealt in and advanced from some real or supposed connection with the New York Central, and there was a well distributed business throughout the leading fancies. Northwestern common has been freely purchased, in the belief that a semi-annual five per cent. cash dividend will be paid. The sharp rise in Fort Wayne is also due to the expectation of a large scrip dividend. Express stocks have generally advanced. The whole stock market closed dull on the specialties above noted.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,

late managing editor of the New York Tribune, has retired from that journal. Much scandal was caused in newspaper circles to-day by the publication of several columns of that gentleman's private correspondence in the past two years.

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

The bill to break up the Democratic majority in the Board of Education in this city was pushed through the State Senate to-day with the aid of recusant Democrats, and much speculation exists whether Gov. Hoffman will approve or veto the measure.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

SWINE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Receipts of hogs about 4,000. Prices a quarter of a cent lower. Sales include 212 prime Illinois, 201 pounds, at 10⅜c; 144 smooth Illinois, 188 lbs, at 10⅛c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firm and active. The trade took 900 bbls, but some speculative holders sold out, and the close was quiet at $31 25@31 38. Lard flat. No buyers to any extent at over 18¼c for prime steam. Hams—sweet pickled closed nominal at 15¼c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee active. Rio 19¼@25c. Sugar dull and heavy. Fair to prime grocery 12@12¼c. Best crushed 18c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Shippers bid $1 46, delivered, for several cargoes of No. 2 spring, but could not buy under $1 48. Offerings are very small. Corn weak though active. Oats excited by speculation. Flour—slow sale for anything over $6.

FREIGHTS.

Firmer. Wheat to Liverpool by steamer 2½d.

EXPORTS.

For the past week—flour 20,600 bbls, wheat 108,000 bush, corn 114,000 bush, pork 3,780 bbls, bacon 1,024,000 lbs, lard 307,000 lbs, hops 800 bags.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, April 27.—John Russell Young, managing editor of the Tribune, appeared to-day before Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, and made affidavit against Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, of alleged false, scandalous, and malicious libel, bringing damages for $100,000.

ARREST OF MR. DANA.

Mr. Dana was arrested this evening at his house and held to bail in $10,000. It is understood other arrests will be made to-morrow on the charge of conspiracy and libel.

BILLIARDS.

In the second day's billiard tournament of 1,200 points, four ball carom, Deery beat Snyder 400 points. The winner's average was 24. Deery's greatest run was 203; Snyder's 207. Daniels beat Goldthwaite 71; average 16 2-3. Daniel's highest run 203; Goldthwaite 140. Heavy betting of two to one one Goldthwaite.

A LUXURIOUS NECESSITY.

Another Talk About the Park that is to Be.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There are to-day hundreds of gentlemen living in Louisville who, twelve years ago, visited New York city, and are no doubt, some of them, familiar with the place where the Central Park is located. Genius and the money paid to the workmen transformed one of the most desolate parts of the island into a Paradise. True, the city authorities, or the people of that city, have expended ten millions of dollars to accomplish this, but at the same time the books of the assessor will show that the enhanced value of the property in the eight wards around the park is between twenty-five and thirty millions of dollars to-day, and is constantly increasing; and as the property thus increased in value is being taxed the New Yorkers do not consider the ten millions wasted. On the contrary they are sure that in course of time, the park, even in a financial point of view, will prove a benefit and a source of income.

From the fact that institutions of this character exist in almost all the cities of the civilized world having any pretension to a high rank of population, it would seem that their advantages and necessity are conceded.

Every considerable park is capable of being arranged appropriately, not only as pleasure grounds but as a means of instruction, and unquestionably a source of innocent popular amusement. They offer not only a gratification because they appeal intelligently to the greatest number, but because their influence redeems our feelings and is happily the opposite of daily business life, so exhausting and [illegible] only in a way that influence leading us to admire the beauties and works of the Great Architect of the universe, so to say, preparing us for the future state, and while we anticipate that promised paradise above, helping to smooth the path, and we will have to make but one step from the former to the latter.

The statistics of the New York Central Park show that on a fine day in 1866 they entered, ninety-five thousand pedestrians, over a five thousand carriages and other vehicles, and fourteen hundred equestrians. Taking three persons to a carriage we have one hundred and twenty-five thousand visitors to the park in one day. Will anybody doubt that the breathing of pure air and other innocent enjoyments has not benefited each human being at least five cents' worth?

Here is between five and six thousand dollars made in one day. Taking only one-third the number as an average of the daily visitors to the park during the year, at five cents each visit, the New Yorkers are able, even in that way, "to pay" the interest on the ten millions of dollars, and to maintain the park; and as far as I know do not wish to have such a luxury dispensed with.

I have in my first article pointed out where the locality for factories can be found and where the water power waits for the enterprising, and I have no doubt that at no distant period a dam will be built from Second street to the water-works, and another portion of the city will be redeemed from overflow; and some of us may live to see all the whisky distilleries, tobacco, glue factories, slaughter-houses, etc., etc., located there, as also an establishment where all the offal of material used in said factories will be collected and manufactured into poudrette and guano, thus saving untold thousands now lost or permitted to be lost. For the saving of trouble in nomenclature the people of Louisville will in future number the factories below the bridge Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c., *ad infinitum*; above the Second street A, B, C, &c., and it may be if workmen of factory No. 1 will inquire of the owner where to find a place to live, he will advise them to go to O'Neil's alley—the rents being so cheap there—but the sagacious owner of factory B will have fifty cottages built on the improved grounds around the park, and will lose nothing on such an investment.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

U. S. COURT IN COVINGTON.

The Case of Henry Burlew & Company—Charge to the Jury by Judge Ballard.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The case of Henry Burlew, charged with the use of false tobacco brands, has been before Judge Ballard and jury for several days past, in the District Court, now in session at Covington. District Attorney Bristow, of Louisville, appeared for the Government, and ex-Governor Fisk, assisted by Gen. Burnett, for the defendant. The case has excited much interest among the tobacco men, both of Covington and this city, and the room has been crowded day after day by the manufacturers and dealers. The case was argued on behalf of the defendant, on Saturday, by Gen. Fisk. Yesterday Col. Bristow presented the case for the Government, and Judge Ballard delivered his charge to the jury. We present a careful abstract of the charge, and we are sure our readers will find it a piece of interesting matter.

Judge Ballard charged the jury at great length, but we give the substance of the charge. He explained to them the nature of the counts contained in the indictment, of which there are five. The first three are substantially the same, and charge the defendants with placing false and fraudulent brands upon certain caddies of tobacco. The fourth charges them with having in possession large quantities of tobacco, with intent to defraud the Government by evading the payment of the tax. The fifth charge was thrown out by Judge Ballard upon demurrer.

In reference to the first three counts, the first question, the court said, was whether the brands upon the caddy heads, which had been produced before the jury, were counterfeit brands or marks. The next inquiry would be whether they were affixed by the defendants or by their authority. The third matter to be determined is whether they were affixed within this district. All these points are essential to the inquiry. In reference to the third point of inquiry, he remarked that the court had no jurisdiction for an offense committed beyond the limits of the State. A party could not be tried in Kentucky for crimes committed in Ohio.

The first question then is, is this a counterfeit brand? For the purpose of proving this point the Government has offered the genuine brands and those claimed to be counterfeit, and has endeavored to show, by a comparison made before the jury, that there are differences between the genuine brand and those which they claim to be counterfeit. It is for the jury to say whether they are satisfied, from the evidence, that these differences actually exist. The steel plates from which these brands are placed upon caddy heads, differ very essentially in their character from the plates upon which bank notes are printed. The latter are prepared by the most skillful engravers, and therefore it is somewhat difficult to counterfeit them. The paper, too, is very fine carefully prepared, and the practiced eye will detect the counterfeit note the moment it falls upon it, although the difference between the counterfeit and genuine may not be capable of being made very obvious to the jury. But the case is very different in relation to these brands, made, as they are, by rude means, upon wood varying in quality and in many other respects. The difference can not be pointed out between the genuine and counterfeit brand with the same certainty which is possible in the case of bank notes. Therefore, the abstract opinion of a witness is of far less value than it would be in respect to more perfect instruments. The jury should take these blocks and compare them, and see whether the differences exist. An expert may be of use in calling their attention to points of difference which might escape their attention upon a casual examination, unless they had had experience in the matter, but which a practiced eye would detect. But the jury should examine the blocks for themselves, and see whether there are distinct differences. If they are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the brand is a counterfeit, then there is an end of the case so far as these charges are preferred.

But if they are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that these are counterfeit brands, they will proceed to inquire whether they were made by these parties, or by their authority, or direction, or procurement. The brands are the brands of the Inspectors of Covington. So far as they are a representation of the place where the tobacco was manufactured and branded, they go out to the world as evidence that the tobacco was manufactured and inspected and stamped at Covington.

Before passing from this point, it may be remarked that the Government has offered proof in confirmation of the testimony they have offered evidence to show that on the 31st day of August, 1868, but eighty-two caddies were inspected and branded by Mr. Youtsee, the inspector at Covington. They have traced them through the country from Pittsburg to Terre Haute, Toledo, and Indianapolis, and other cities, and claim to have found one hundred and fifty-one caddies purchased of Burlew & Co., which purport to have been branded by Youtsee on that day. If it be true that but eighty-two caddies were inspected by Youtsee on that day, then the remainder of that one hundred and fifty-one caddies were falsely branded. This is a matter for the jury to determine.

But, as was said before, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that this branding was done by the authority or permission or direction or procurement of the defendants. For, as was well said by the counsel for the defense, a man is not responsible for all that is done by persons in his employment. But in this case, if the brands are counterfeit and were not affixed by the parties themselves they must have been affixed by persons in their employment and with their knowledge. The employes, so far as we know, had no interest to attach a counterfeit brand to caddies of tobacco; they had no interest beyond their ordinary wages, and therefore, if there was any counterfeiting at all, it would seem that it was done by the parties themselves, or by persons in their interest. The jury is not required to find that it was required to be done by these parties. But there are circumstances to be taken into account in the consideration of the case.

The next question is, was the branding done in this district? If the jury are not satisfied upon this point beyond a reasonable doubt, or if they think it was done in the State of Ohio, then these parties must be acquitted. Upon this particular point the defense introduced witnesses, who say that there never was any counterfeiting done at the place. This is a matter for the jury to determine.

In respect to this branch of the case, then, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the brands are counterfeit, that they were affixed by the authority or knowledge and procurement of the defendants, and that they were affixed in this district. If they have any reasonable doubt respecting any one of these points, the defendants must be acquitted.

The fourth count charges the defendants with having in their possession a large quantity, with intent to sell the same to evade the payment of the tax. [illegible] If the evidence satisfies the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that they intended to sell the tobacco found in their possession, or any part of it, without the payment of the tax, then the jury will find them guilty on the fourth count.

Upon this point the Government introduced evidence tending to show that the books of the concern had been withheld from the inspection of the Government officers; that on or about the 29th of September, the Government officer visited the establishment, and was shown 92 caddies, which he was told was all the tobacco they had. He says that he observed some empty caddies piled up against the wall, and in overhauling them he found 150 caddies full of tobacco beneath them, so concealed that it could not be seen that there were any full caddies at all. Mr. Youtsee is confirmed in this statement by the testimony of his brother, who was with him, and the testimony of Mr. Seymour, who was there at the same time, and in no way interested in the case. It is further stated that he desired admittance to a room which was locked, and to which he was denied admittance. But when the Collector went there the next day to seize the property, he found 152 caddies in that same room.

In addition to these two circumstances, testimony was introduced to show that in the establishment of these same parties in Cincinnati, a parcel of brands was found, the very same implements which would be used by parties intending to commit a fraud.

If all these circumstances are true, they would warrant the jury in arriving at the conclusion that the parties intended to commit some fraud. They would not be obliged to so find, but they would be warranted in doing so. The question is, whether the countervailing evidence is of such a nature as to rebut the suspicion which attaches from these circumstances.

There is a conflict of testimony in this case upon some points. It is for the jury to determine in respect to the veracity of the witnesses who have testified before them.

It is true that one of the witnesses introduced on behalf of the Government is in the position of informer in the case, and interested in the conviction of these parties to that extent. Still this does not absolutely discredit him, but it is a fact which the jury have a right to know. So far as Mr. Hoagland and Mr. Seymour and the other witnesses for the Government are concerned they have no interest in the case. In relation to the witnesses who testified for the defense, they are persons who, if any fraud was committed, probably committed it themselves. These are the circumstances which affect their credibility, besides the circumstances which were developed, if any were developed, upon the examination before the jury.

It only remains now to caution the jury to be on their guard against one influence, on the one hand, which might deter them from rendering a verdict of guilty, and on the other hand which might prompt them to it under certain circumstances. Every case must stand in the court by itself. The Government cannot ask a conviction unless they prove the case, and not ask it because the jury know that enormous frauds have been committed on the revenue. If the jury entertain a doubt of the guilt of the accused, after having examined the evidence, it is their duty to acquit him, however important they may consider conviction to the Government.

On the other hand, they are not to be deterred from their duty from any concern that is manifested by other persons, or by the position which the accused holds in society, or by any sympathy for him. If they believe the defendants guilty upon any or all of the counts, they must so find. But if, after an examination of the case, any reasonable doubt remains, that is, any doubt springing from the evidence and not a mere dilution of the brain, it is their duty to render a verdict of acquittal.

A SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

The New London Venture.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

A project has been broached in London for the organization of a scientific club. There are army and navy clubs, aristocratic and reform clubs, literary, artistic, dramatic, and sporting clubs; but men of science, as such, have hitherto had no rallying-point of social intercourse, such as these organizations afford. Such an institution, besides its local and economical conveniences for members, would have a further value, we apprehend, by bringing into more familiar intercourse and facilitating the exchange of ideas between men of widely-different scientific pursuits. The various scientific societies attract together those who are engaged in special lines of study; and such is the inevitable tendency to division of labor, and so absorbing do special inquiries become, that the disposition to narrowness of views is strong. A wholesome corrective of this tendency would be that free interchange of opinion and mutual criticism which club-life affords. The project to establish a scientific club is further significant as illustrating the gradual growth and differentiation of the scientific element in modern society. Science is every day becoming more and more influential in civilization, and must be more and more recognized as a distinctive and independent agency in human affairs.

M. Berthemy, the French Minister, on Friday last took his final leave of President Grant, and on Saturday next he will sail from New York for Europe. On Saturday he was entertained by the British Minister. It is understood that, although going away on leave, M. Berthemy will not return to this country again, but will be transferred to another field of duty. Count Faverney, his first Secretary of Legation, will remain as *Charge d'Affaires* for several months.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, April 27.

Parties were mulcted for drunkenness and disorderly conduct as follows: Julia Vance, $3 and $100 bond for thirty days; Wm. Ditmore and John Fagan, $5 each; James Berger and Mat. Rush, $15 each and $300 bond for six months; Kate Rose, bonded in $300 for six months on Monday, was surrendered by her bail and sent out to the workhouse; Carroll McCarty, paid costs; John Sullivan and John McNamara, discharged.

Charles Smith, suspected felon; continued until Thursday.

Ellen Hunt vs. Frank Breckinridge, peace warrant: dismissed.

George Arnett vs. John Miller, peace warrant; defendant held in $300 for three months.

Bertha Smith vs. Louisa Williams, assault and battery; $100 to answer.

Charles Smith, obtaining $10 from James E. Smith, under false pretenses; $300 to answer on Thursday.

Louis Dickenson, stealing $14 from S. B. Wolff; discharged.

Mollie Taylor, stealing $55 from S. A. Atchison; discharged.

Susan Newton and Bridget Maloy were ordered to be discharged from St. Xavier Institute.

John Able, alias James Taylor, stealing $2,600 in gold from James Gibson, of Henderson, Ky.; held in $5,000 bond to answer on Thursday.

Nick Steiger and Sam. Nickels ordered to be released from the workhouse.

The grand jury returned into court a number of indictments and were discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

H. Mulholland & Bros. against Brannin, Summers & Co. The trial of this case was resumed on yesterday and consumed the entire day. At about a quarter of three o'clock it was submitted to the jury. The jury, however, were adjourned to this morning without having agreed upon a verdict.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, April 27, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Todd vs. Miller, Pendleton; reversed.

Mason, &c., vs. Mason, &c., Madison; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth vs. Fraize, Breckinridge; rehearing granted.

Kelly vs. Brannin's administratrix, Louisville Chancery; motion to set aside judgment for damages overruled.

Key vs. Phelps, Bullitt; suggestions overruled.

Miller vs. Miller, &c., Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing overruled.

O'Neal vs. Orr, Bracken; rehearing granted.

Stone & Skinner vs. Lyon, &c., Lyon; execution quashed and ordered that copy order issue immediately.

Bradley, &c., vs. Bradley, Fayette; taxation of costs corrected.

Humphreys, executor, vs. Humphreys, Woodford; time extended until the third day of the next term in which to file petition for rehearing.

Rankin vs. Barnes, Harrison; leave given to withdraw original copy of Indiana record.

Simmons vs. McKay, &c., Bullitt; motion to file petition for modification of opinion.

Gerhardstine vs. Phelps, Butler; order non-suit set aside.

Hewes vs. Hullings & Co., Louisville Chancery; rule against appellant to file copy of record by the first day of the next term of this court.

White, &c. vs. Todd, &c., Shelby; order of submission set aside and cause set for hearing June 4.

Vanpelt vs. Hodge; time extended until the 10th day of June term, in which to file petition for rehearing.

Hall and wife vs. Brummal, guardian, Hickman;

Cayce, &c., vs. Morton & Walker, Hickman;

Short vs. Brevard, administrator, Fulton;

Helges vs. Cassity, Rowan;

Tucker's executors vs. Crawford's administrator, Washington; continued until next term.

Interesting Presbyterian Church Case—Civil Courts have Jurisdiction over Church Property—Late Acts of the General Assembly Unconstitutional—The Opposing Party cannot be Ousted from the Church Property.

Gartin and others vs. Penick and others. } From Marion.

REVERSED APRIL 24, 1869—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

In 1829, a Presbyterian church, called the "Bethel Union," was organized in Marion county, Ky. In 1857, the appellant Penick, who was a member of that church, conveyed to Chandler and others in trust for its use several acres of land, on which a new house of worship was erected. The dedication was to the "Bethel Union church," without other description or limitation. At that time this church was affiliated with the New School organization of Presbyterians. The deed of 1857 was duly acknowledged and recorded, and was burned with the records of the clerk's office in 1865, and Penick, in 1865, made, without authority, another conveyance to other trustees for the use of the "Bethel Union Church adhering to the General Assembly." Soon after the conveyance of 1857, the members of the "Bethel Union" unanimously joined the Old School organization. The members harmoniously used the church until 1867, when they divided, Gartin and others co-operating with the "Declaration and Testimony" party, and Penick and his associates adhering to the Assembly, each claiming the exclusive use of the church. Gartin and his party, as a compromise, proposed the alternate and equal use of the property, but this was not agreed to, and this suit was brought, Gartin and his party claiming an equal use of the property, and the court below adjudged the exclusive use of it to Penick and his party.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

The first question is as to the jurisdiction of the civil power of the State over the church property, which both parties have acknowledged by invoking its intervention.

A church, like every other organized body of citizens, must be consolidated by an organic law; and under and according to the Constitution of the United States the organic law of the Presbyterian Church is a fundamental compact voluntarily made between all the members of the incorporated association for the guidance and protection of each constituent church and member, and necessarily inviolable by any delegated power of the aggregate church. It defines the sphere of the "General Assembly" as the organized representative of all the members of the Presbyterian Church as a Christian nationality, subordinate to the political sovereignty of the civil union, which is as supreme over members of churches as over any other citizens. Hence all the acts of the General Assembly not sanctioned by its own as well as the federal Constitution, are, like ultra constitutional acts of Congress, void, and can impose no obligation even on the conscience.

The political and ecclesiastical governments of our country are separate; the political being founded on the civil constitution, the ecclesiastical on the Bible. But the Bible and Constitution harmonize in aim and in spirit; and religion and politics should go hand in hand, each equally free, and neither presuming to control the other in its legitimate sphere. This is the true, and only true, illustration of the modern maxim that the Church and State should be kept separate. This is recognized alike by the Bible and by the Constitution, and is also ratified by the organic law of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. (Confession of Faith, sections 2, 3 and 4, chap. 31, p. 122.) The General Assembly can have no reasonable pretense for attempting control over any civil right or duty, and no department of the civil power has any semblance of authority to secularize the church or interfere with the acts of the General Assembly in constitutionally exercising its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But the organic law of the Church, like that of the State, being a contract between all the parties to it, and the members of the Church being entitled, as citizens, to the protection of the paramount Constitution of the State against all wrongful breaches of their contracts, the civil tribunals must have some rightful jurisdiction over the constitution of the Church against unconstitutional invasion of their fundamental right to personal liberty and security whenever attempted by their ecclesiastical government inconsistently with either its own constitution or that of the political government. The Church has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of conscience, faith and discipline, and may punish its members by rebuke and excommunication, but it has no jurisdiction over property, nor has it authority to imprison a member. [Paton's Appl. Rep. VI, 228, 15 Shaw 308, 12 Dunlop 523.] The two parties to this suit are now organized constitute separate and antagonistic churches, each claiming to be the church to which the property was dedicated. Consequently, the question is one of identity, involving the title to the property, dependent on contract, which this court when appealed to, as in this case, must interpret and uphold as well between ecclesiastical as civil bodies, or other parties. And in deciding this question of identity, so far as it may be affected by the doctrines of the two parties, or by the acts of the General Assembly, the essential coincidence of the doctrine and the legal effect of those acts must necessarily be considered for the purpose of deciding the question of title to the property without concluding the General Assembly in any way in its own proper jurisdiction in its ecclesiastical domain.

Penick's conveyance of 1857 is the only legal document of title to the church property, and it conveyed the property simply to the church without regard to its external connections with the General Assembly. Both the parties to this suit still adhere to the doctrines and observances which characterized the "Bethel Union Church" at the date of the conveyance. The appellants then constitute the identical church to whose use the deed of 1857 dedicated the property and are entitled to the use of the property.

(Here follows a lengthy statement of the acts of the General Assembly, both before and since the war began; also the proceedings of the "Declaration and Testimony" party.)

If the appellants held their interest in the church property by the tenure of adherence to the Assembly, the severance of that connection by the unauthorized acts of the Assembly cannot affect the title to the property. They are still in every essential element of identity the same "Bethel Union Church" as always hitherto. There might be more reason for saying that the General Assembly has lost its own identity. It is certainly not what it was always before the civil war. By its belligerent anti-slavery, and political propagandism, it forced a division of one American and one homogeneous church into two sectional and alien churches, and the disruption of the union between itself and many churches of the Northern section; and its changed conduct has without any constitutional amendment practically made vital innovations in its confession of faith and its constitution of government. In this way it compelled a dissolution of all ties of government and allegiance between itself, as the organic head of the church, and the appellants, as a recognized and independent church. If the title to the church property had been granted on the condition of continued connection with the General Assembly, still, if that union has been dissolved by the unconstitutional acts of the Assembly, the condition has become impossible, and the property, liberated from the condition, may be held just as if there had never been such a limitation. And upon the foregoing considerations we adjudge that it may be so held now, even if the title should depend upon the conveyance of 1865. The appellants, as now organized, are entitled to the use of the property of the "Bethel Union Church." But whether the appellees are entitled to any use cannot be decided on the issue made between the parties, whereby the appellants claimed only one-half the use.

[The Chief Justice reserves the right to file his own opinion hereafter, either concurring or dissenting.]

In the case below the court at first held that the tenant for life was not bound for the taxes by reason of the statute. On a rehearing the court, receding from this opinion, held that the statute did not change the law and that the life tenant was bound for the taxes. The following is the opinion in full:

Rob't A. Johnson vs. Francis Smith. } From the Louisville Chancery Court.

DECIDED APRIL 23, 1869.

The court, being sufficiently advised, delivered the following opinion herein, to-wit:

There can be no doubt that appellee took under the will of John T. Jacob a determinable freehold estate for life, as is clearly shown by the able arguments of appellant's counsel.

But by whom the taxes on the property must be paid, whether by the life tenant, or by him entitled to the estate in remainder, is a question which the statutes regulating the assessment of the real estate for taxation, for State and city purposes must solve.

Sec. 2, art. 3, chap. 83, 2 R. S., p. 250, provides that "all estate real and personal, and all interest in such estate, named and specified in the tax book, aforesaid, shall be assessed for taxation, and the tax paid by the owner, or possessor thereof to the person authorized by law to receive the same."

Among the articles named in the prescribed form for tax books referred to are town lots and value of town lots.

Sec. 12, art. 6, chap. 83, 2 R. S. p. 263, provides, that persons listing their estates with the assessor, shall state the number of town lots, in what town or city situated, and the value of each.

All the interest held or claimed in town lots must be assessed, and the tax paid by the owner, or possessor thereof, pro rata of the interest, to the collector, for State purposes.

And in the same way, lots in the city of Louisville are to be assessed, and taxes paid by the same persons, viz: the owners or possessors thereof to the collector for city purposes.

By the law as it existed before the adoption of the Revised Statutes the tenant for life was burdened with the payment of the taxes assessed on the property, and we see nothing in the Revised Statutes to authorize the conclusion that they have changed the law in that respect. The owner or possessor of an interest in a tract of land, or a lot in a town or city, must pay the tax, and if he is not the owner or possessor of the whole tract, or the whole lot, he must pay the tax on the interest or share he does own in it; and the words "owner or purchaser" are used as precautionary, to embrace both classes, and thereby the better to secure the payment of the taxes assessed.

It results from the foregoing that appellee is legally bound to pay the taxes on the property mentioned in the pleadings.

Wherefore the judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded for a judgment, and further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Commercial Paper—A set-off may be pleaded in this State to a Bill of Exchange made in another State, where it is not a Bill of Exchange by the Laws of this State.

Davis vs. Morton, Galt, & Co. } Louisville Ch'y. Reversed.

WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

This was a suit by Morton, Galt, & Co. as remote assignees against Davis as maker of a note at Memphis, Tenn., to the order of E. R. Hart, payable at the First National Bank, Memphis, and assigned to Wyatt & Griswold and by them to the appellees. Davis answered, denying that the appellees received the assignment of the note in the usual course of business, and pleaded as set off, for money had and received by the payee in the note to defendant's use after its making and before he had notice of any assignment thereof. A demurrer to the answer was sustained.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

Whether the assignments were made in Tennessee or Kentucky is not shown. If this note be regarded as an inland bill, yet if the plaintiffs received it not in the usual course of business, it would be subject to any legal or equitable offsets as between the original parties.

This paper in our State would be a promissory note assignable, subject to the equities and defenses existing between the original parties and any payments or offsets before notice of assignment; whilst in Tennessee it would be regarded as commercial paper, and not liable to such defenses in the hands of an assignee in good faith, who had taken it in the usual course of business.

Governing all such cases is the principle that the law of the country where the contract is to be enforced must prevail in enforcing such contracts. If a contract is made in one country to be performed in a second, and is enforced in a third, the law of the last alone, and not of the other two, will govern the case. (5 Dow, 116). The law of set-off and the law of tender belong rather to the remedy than the substance, and are therefore regulated by the law of the State in which the action is brought. (2 Parsons on notes and bills, 375. 6 B. Mon. 588. 1 Met. 287. Chambers vs. Carlisle, 4 Bush, Kent's Com., p. 462). As set-off is but a part of the remedy, and as this paper would be regarded by our laws a mere promissory note to which the right of set-off would attach, and as comity does not require us to reject any right of defense permissible under our laws because this paper was made in Tennessee, where such defense would not be allowed, this set-off, if established according to the allegations of the answer, should be allowed.

A Bona Fide Mortgagee is a Bona Fide Purchaser—Mechanic's Lien is not Prior to that of a Bona Fide Mortgagee.

Gere vs. Cushing et al. } From Kenton. Reversed.

DECIDED APRIL 26, 1869—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Cushing and others, lumber men, mechanics, &c., claim a prior lien upon a lot and house thereon in Covington, and Gere claiming a prior lien by mortgage, the court below postponed Gere to the other lien claimants.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

Section 12 of the act (Meyer's supplement, 309), enacts that this lien shall not be effectual against *bona fide* purchasers for a valuable consideration, without notice actual or constructive of such lien. As no written statement was filed by the lien claimants in the County Clerk's office, and no suit commenced until after the recording of the mortgage, as required by the statute, the only question is, whether the mortgagee is to be regarded as a *bona fide* purchaser within the enactment of the statute.

According to the interpretation of text-writers and our judicial decisions, a *bona fide* mortgagee for a valuable and *bona fide* consideration must be regarded as a *bona fide* purchaser within the letter, spirit, and meaning of said statute. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 405 and 188; 2 Dana, 204; 3 Met., 459). Without express or constructive notice, given according to the provisions of said statute, this lien cannot be affected by the liens created by said enactment. Hence Gere not having express notice, and no constructive notice being set up when the mortgage was made, the lien created by the mortgage cannot be affected by the statutory liens.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1869.

Present—Geo. W. Morris, President; and Messrs. Stoll, Eisenman, Baker, McClaran, Lithgow, Phillips, Brewmaker, Herbert, Joyes, Trabue, Watson, Bowser, Thixton, Boone, McCulloch and Maxwell.

Mr. Herbert moved to postpone (for the present) action on the report on sinking fund, which motion prevailed.

The journal of the previous session was read, when Col. Boone moved to correct the same.

President Morris announced that at the previous meeting Colonel Boone, from the Revision Committee, submitted, for the final action of the Convention, the printed charter as adopted, including the motion of Mr. Thixton to so amend the report as to include in the charter the report of the Sinking Fund Committee, as adopted by the Convention, and the motion of Mr. Herbert to defer action thereon, and to make the said motion the first order of business at the next meeting, when on motion the journal of the previous session, amended as above, was approved.

The final report of Col. Boone, from the Revision Committee, was taken up.

Col. Boone, from the Revision Committee, presented the following additional section, which was adopted, viz:

The Assessor of taxes may nominate and the General Council, upon joint ballot, shall elect as many Assistant Assessors of taxes as may be authorized, and they shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as allowed by ordinance.

Col. Boone, from the Revision Committee, presented the following additional section, which was adopted, viz:

The General Council may prescribe the duties and compensation of all officers and agents of said city by ordinances, not contrary to law. No person shall hold more than one office of trust or profit in said city except as expressly authorized in this charter.

Mr. Bowser presented the following additional section, which was adopted, viz:

The School Board shall judge of the qualifications of its members, and the Secretary of said Board shall give good and sufficient bond for all money that may come into his hands.

Mr. Stoll moved as an additional section to exempt the members of the School Board whilst in office from serving on juries.

Mr. Lithgow moved as a substitute therefor to exempt from serving on juries, for all time to come, the members of the Charter Convention, when, on motion of Mr. Trabue, both motions were laid upon the table.

The motion of Mr. Thixton to add to the report of the Revision Committee on Sinking Fund the original report of the Sinking Fund Committee as reported by said committee, and adopted by the Convention, was taken up.

Mr. Herbert moved that the present law be added as an appendix to the charter, with a note calling attention to it.

Messrs. Herbert and Thixton withdrew both motions.

Col. Boone presented the following, viz: This charter shall go into full force and effect on the 3d Saturday of December, 1869, and the first election for city officers shall be held on said day, and thereafter shall be the charter of the city of Louisville, but the officers under the city government and the Police Commissioners, and the lieutenants and police shall continue in authority until the election and qualification of the officers provided for in this charter, in their stead, which was adopted.

Col. Boone presented the following as an additional section, viz:

Any officer of the city of Louisville, or member of the General Council, who shall receive any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, for his vote or influence in favor of any measure upon which he shall act officially, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than twenty years.

Mr. McCulloch presented the following as a substitute for Col. Boone's amendment, and having no second thereto was ruled out of order:

Any officer of the city of Louisville, or member of the General Council, who shall receive or accept money or any other thing of value as a bribe for his vote or for his influence in obtaining the passage of any ordinance or resolution by said General Council, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined not less than $1000 or be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, as may be determined by a jury.

On motion, the section as proposed by Colonel Boone was adopted.

Mr. Trabue moved to adopt the charter as a whole, which motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Joyes moved that, when the Charter is submitted to the people, that portion establishing a board of manufactures be submitted and voted upon separately, which motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trabue, the Charter as a whole was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Morris and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, Eisenman, Baker, Phillips, Lithgow, Brewmaker, Herbert, Joyes, Trabue, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Boone and McCulloch—16.

Nay—Mr. McClaran—1.

On motion of Col. Boone, the clerks were instructed to attach the names of all the members of the convention to the charter, as adopted by the convention, before the same be printed.

Mr. Bowser presented a resolution submitting the charter to a vote of the people at the ensuing August election, which was adopted.

Mr. Bowser presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to Col. Boone, Chairman of the Revision Committee, for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties which have devolved on him, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Boone, the President of the Convention was requested to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the adoption of this charter, and of the time designated for submitting it to a vote of the people.

On motion of Mr. Trabue, the President of the Convention was requested to see that the record of proceedings of the two last meetings were correct, and to sign the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Mount Vernon is to be placed in tolerable repair—at least so far as an expenditure of $7,000 will do it—under the direction of Gen. Michler. The wood-work of the house will be renovated and the whole structure repainted. But we suspect the $7,000 will go but a very little way in dispelling the aspect of neglect and general ruin which pervades the property. Perhaps the progress of decay may be checked a little, however, and that is something.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has rented a residence in New England for the coming summer months, where he will rest himself, and forget, if possible, the sad fate of diplomatic transactions which resulted in the Alabama treaty.

Extraordinary Inducements! ARE NOW OFFERED IN DRY GOODS —AT— Trade Palace MASONIC TEMPLE, Cor. Fourth and Jefferson Sts.

Second invoice of Summer Goods just received from New York, bought at the recent panic prices, and will be sold so as to give our customers the advantage of the recent decline.

SILKS, SILK AND CHENE POPLINS, BLACK ALPACAS, PERCALES AND LAWNS, JACONETS, Silk Saques and Shawls, PURE IRISH AND TABLE LINENS.

A LARGE STOCK of Ladies' & Gent's FURNISHING GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, CORSETS, PARASOLS, EDGING AND EMBROIDERY.

COMPLETE STOCK of Housekeeping DRY GOODS, BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS, and Prints. TRADE PALACE.

Office of LILL'S CHICAGO BREWERY CO., Corner Pine street and Chicago avenue, CHICAGO, April, 1869.

THIS Company is desirous of selling about 500 cords of PRIME ICE, 18 inches thick, now stored in Milwaukee, Wis. Those wishing to purchase will please address me as above. JAMES BROMFIELD, Secretary.

LADIES, ATTENTION! I wish to inform the Ladies, Dressmakers, and the public in general that I have the largest and best-selected assortment of DressTrimmings in the city, consisting of Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, &c., and will sell them lower than any other house in the city. I am the only manufacturer in this city of Fringes, Buttons, Cords and Tassels. All orders receive prompt attention. My motto is "Small profits and quick sales." C. J. RAIBLE, 104 Fourth st.

BLUM BROTHERS, Manufacturers of all kinds of FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, CORDS AND TASSELS, &c.

We have the best and largest stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LACES, Embroideries, Gaiter Corsets, Fans, Parasols, Umbrellas, and NOTIONS generally, of any house in this city, and at lower prices than elsewhere.

The public generally, and ladies in particular are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices.

Merchants and Dressmakers will find here the largest stock and most stylish goods in this city, and at prices that cannot be beat anywhere.

BLUM BROTHERS, 144 Market Street, Between Fourth and Fifth.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	12 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	2 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 2	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
St. Louis	SHAMROCK	12 M.
New Orleans	INDIANA	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—April 27.

St. Charles, Cin.; Mat. Anderson, Cin.; Leonora No. 2, Madison; Glendale, Pittsburg; Indiana, New Orleans; LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. r.; Australia, Pittsburg; S. J. Hale, Memphis; Falls City, Green river; Argosy, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—April 27.

St. Charles, Cin.; Mat. Anderson, Cin.; Leonora No. 2, Mad.; Glendale, St. Louis; Australia, New Orleans; Argosy, Cin.; S. J. Hale, Cin.; Richmond, New Orleans; Morning Star, Henderson.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf; Bermuda, city wharf; Indiana, city wharf; LeClaire No. 2, city wharf; Falls City, city wharf.

THE RIVER was falling very slowly at this point yesterday, with 8 feet 3 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 9 inches water in the chute, and 6 feet 1 inches water on the rocks last evening, a decline of 2 inches since last report. The weather is clear and warm. At the Portland wharf yesterday there was considerable animation in the vicinity of the Richmond. At the city wharf a fair amount of business was transacted.

The Tarascon is the mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Dove will leave at 2 P. M. and the Blue Wing at 5 P. M. to-day for Kentucky river.

The Falls City, Capt. Jno. A. Robinson, will take her departure for Bowling Green and intermediate points on Green river at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf. Mr. E. B. Seely has charge of the office, and is polite and attentive to passengers and shippers.

The Shamrock, of the Express line, will leave the city wharf at noon to-day for St. Louis.

The big Indiana ascended the falls yesterday morning, and is advertised to leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day. The Indiana had a fair freight list and a good trip of people. The Indiana and her officers are deservedly popular with the traveling community. Capt. R. R. Neal, master, and Charlie and Elliott Miller, her clerks, are experienced and accommodating gentlemen.

The Madison packet Leonora No. 2 brought down yesterday 16 hogsheads of tobacco, 56 barrels of flour, 250 barrels of lime, 78 bales of hay, 50,000 shingles, 2,500 hay hoops and a few lots of sundries.

The Glendale, from Pittsburg to St. Louis with a full trip, discharged 300 kegs of nails and a lot of glassware and miscellaneous freight and passed down yesterday.

The LeClaire, from Tennessee river, came up over the falls yesterday morning with a fair trip of cotton, tobacco and miscellaneous freight. She will commence loading for Tennessee river to-day, and leave on her regular day, Saturday.

The towboat Argosy and barges, from New Orleans, passed up yesterday.

The Australia, a new steamer built at Pittsburgh for the Magdalena river, South America, touched at the wharf yesterday morning, and put off a few lots of freight. She has two smoke stacks and a very high bow, but otherwise presents the appearance of an ordinary river steamer. Her dimension are: Length 165 feet; beam, 31 feet; hold, 5 feet. Her cylinders are 20 inches in diameter, 6½ feet stroke; boilers 40 inches in diameter. She has a moderate cargo of freight for New Orleans. From New Orleans she takes salt water a distance of more than 1,400 miles through the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and into the North Atlantic Ocean, keeping along the coast of Venezuela, Guianas and Brazil to the mouth of the Amazon. She will proceed along the latter stream to where the Madeira river empties in, and then up the Madeira to Magdalena river, in Bolivia. The last named river is navigable for 800 miles or more, and she will remain in that trade. At New Orleans she will be taken charge of by a man who has been coasting along South America thirty-two years. The boat's hull is insured by a Bremen company for the whole trip from Pittsburg at 1¼ per cent.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville to Cincinnati, was due here last night.

The Hawkeye, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, with two barges containing seven hundred tons of iron ore, passed up yesterday.

The Sam J. Hale, from Memphis to Cincinnati, was at Portland at dark last night lightening to come up over the falls.

The Falls City brought up the shaft of the Ada Lyon.

The Camelia left Nashville for Pittsburg last night.

The Sam J. Hale discharged 100 hides, 17 bbls of tallow and 8 hhds of tobacco at this port.

The Tennessee, which sunk in Missouri river on the 24th inst., was built at Brownsville in 1862. She belongs to Capt. Joel Lawrence, of the Missouri river line.

Dispatches from Cairo, under date of the 26th, report freight in excess of tonnage.

At New Orleans on Saturday the river was but 1 foot 6 inches below the high-water mark of 1862.

Capt. A. M. Halliday, formerly of the Golden Era, will soon have another boat. She was being set up at Millersport, Ohio, last week. The boat he contemplates building will be a stern-wheeler, calculated to carry 1,800 bales of cotton, and is intended for Red river. Her hull will be 145 feet long, beam 32 feet, 5½ feet depth of hold. Her timbers are to be extra heavy, and she will draw [illegible] feet light. She will have a full length cabin.

The Dexter had nearly a full trip when she reached Cairo and filled out at that point.

The price paid for the Bayard at Pittsburg by the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company was $10,500. She leaves Pittsburg for St. Louis to-morrow.

It was reported in Pittsburg Monday that Capt. Moore, late of the J. N. McCullough, and more recently of the Bayard, has in view of purchasing the St. Marys, and continuing her in the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet trade.

A Sioux City special says the first reports about the sinking and explosion and loss of life on the steamer Urilda, above that city, were grossly exaggerated. The boat was loaded with discharged soldiers coming from the forts along the Upper Missouri. When eighteen miles above there she struck a snag and sunk in twelve feet water. No one was lost, the troops and crew all getting ashore safe.

The arbitrators in the Louisiana and Ruth case have concluded their labors by awarding the damages to the Louisiana at $4,350.

Captain Reader, of New Orleans, arrived here by the Richmond for the purpose of contracting for a new boat for the Red river trade.

Colonel J. McMillan, of Memphis, and Captain Morris, of Paducah, are negotiating for the Evansville dry docks, which they propose to put into first-rate condition.

The Tom Farrow and barges, from St. Louis, got 1,000 tons of hay at Lawrenceburg and Aurora for Pittsburg.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 27.—Weather cloudy and mild. Ther. 18 degrees. Monongahela 5 feet 7 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Belle Memphis and Ames, for St. Louis; Mary Erwin and Swallow, for Cincinnati; Great Republic, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Arrived—Lizzie Gill. Departed—Longworth.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—River falling rapidly; 13 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and warm. Departed—Camelia, for Pittsburg; Tyrone, for Cairo; Alpha and Mollie Ebert, for Upper Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Memphis; Wauanita, Pittsburg; Lawrence, Cincinnati; [illegible]; Tom Jasper, St. Paul; H. S. Turner, Omaha; City of Pekin, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; G. H. Wilson and tow, [illegible]; Muscatine; [illegible] Vicksburg; Milwaukee, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Pekin, Peoria; [illegible], Omaha; [illegible] Cincinnati; St. Lake, Miami. River [illegible] stand. Navigation to all points good, except in the Missouri above St. Joseph. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, April 27.—Emma No. 2 from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Clifton from Chattanooga [illegible] to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville packet, 3 P. M.; Alaska from Cincinnati to New Orleans 3 P. M.; Ironsides from Pittsburg to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 P. M.; Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Mollie Able from New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Belle St. Louis from St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Marble City from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7 P. M. River fell 3 inches. Clear and warm.

CAIRO, ILL., April 27.—The Dexter passed down last night with a very good trip. She added 32 hhds tobacco, 17 bbls mess beef, and a lot of sundries. Business has been good. Weather fair and warm. The river here has fallen two inches in the past 24 hours.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Arrivals—Argosy, from St. Louis; Robert Burns, from St. Louis; Sam. J. Hale, from Memphis; Dove, from Pittsburg. Departed—Shamrock, for St. Louis; Mary Davage, for St. Louis. River falling, with twenty-five feet in the channel. Business dull. Weather warm and cloudy; wind southwest.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

The new Government snagboat S. Thayer, designed for Arkansas river, made a satisfactory trial trip yesterday afternoon, and returned at 3 P. M., having pulled a snag just below the works of the Fertilizing Company, about eight miles below the city. The Thayer will be at the foot of Ludlow street until noon to-day, in order to give those interested in the improvement of our Western rivers an opportunity to see the snag-pulling machine, &c. The snag now on board measures 50 feet in length, 3 feet 1 inches in circumference at top, and 13 feet 1 inches at butt. The boat and machinery were built under the direction of Colonel John N. Macomb, U. S. Engineer, Superintendent Western River Improvements, assisted by E. M. Shield, Esq., mechanical engineer, of this city. The well-known Niles Works, together with the late Samuel Sherwood, were awarded the contract last fall, and have furnished the Government with an exceedingly good result. We wish the Thayer success, as there is plenty to do in the Arkansas, and hope she will give as good account of herself as the Abert, Long and Delaney have already done. Colonel Macomb has appointed Captain Matthew Ruston, an old Arkansas pilot, to command the boat, and from the skill displayed by him in the first effort, we expect to hear of a reduction in the rates of Arkansas insurance. Capt. D. S. James, well known here, goes as clerk; Samuel Spence mate, Caleb Green and John Davidson, engineers.

The Gazette of the same date says:

The new boat being built from the hull of the United States, in this city, is to have a battery of seven new boilers, to be made by Joseph Mitchell, Louisville. Mr. M. pronounces the old boilers good, but the Mail Company desire to make assurance doubly sure. Mr. Mitchell was in the city yesterday. He will go to the works of Hillman & Son, on Cumberland river, near Eddyville, to endeavor to secure the iron for the new boilers.

The Enquirer says:

Captain George and Dan. Moore, as we were informed by the latter, are about to contract for a new side-wheel boat, to take the place of the J. N. McCullough.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Monday says:

It is but simple justice to either branch of Congress, to say that a majority of the members were convinced of the need of restricting the railway privilege of obstructing the channel with these bridge piers, and that they were sincerely favorable to such legislation as would meet the wishes of the people. The real difficulty—that which defeated our efforts at the late session—was, that the paid lobby working for the railway corporations, and co-operating with a few Senators and Members who are believed to be equally in the pay of those corporations, were sharp enough to insure such delays in the action of committees, and of the two Houses, as to cause our final defeat under the technical rules regulating all Congressional business. Had there been another week to operate in, the navigation interest would have triumphed. As it was, the defeat was due to sharp engineering, and not to any actual want of votes on the floors. The lesson will be remembered at the next session.

The Ohio Senate has amended the bridge bill, from the House, so as to prohibit any individual or company from connecting a bridge over the Ohio river with the Ohio shore of less span than four hundred feet across the main channel, under penalty of $10,000 fine. The concurrence of the House is anticipated. As Ohio legislation has no validity beyond low-water mark on the Ohio shore, this law can have only an indirect bearing upon the question of the channel piers. There are also doubts, in some quarters, as to the right of a State to prohibit the construction of any post route which Congress may legalize. Without expressing any opinion upon this suggestion, we must frankly admonish the friends of a free river not to expect too much from State interposition in their behalf. The main issue is to be made, and will be lost or won, at Washington.

The merits of this question are engaging a general attention in this great Western valley, and the result is to rectify and give direction to public sentiment. In the discussion the facts and law are on the side of the people, and the people begin to see it. A free river will have more friends at Washington in December than it had in April, and it only needs good management to secure our ultimate recognition.

An observant steamboatman, fresh from Cincinnati, alleges that there is more business done on the Pittsburg landing in one day than there is on the Cincinnati levee in three. This may be a little overdrawn, yet it is probable that the shipments from here by river since the first of January have been larger than those from Cincinnati during the same time. It has been no uncommon thing to send out two and sometimes three boats to St. Louis in a week, about the same number to Cincinnati and Louisville, one to Nashville and one to New Orleans, and, with rare exceptions, they all leave here loaded to their utmost capacity. In addition, we have our packet boats, all of which have been and are still doing a good business. It is true, freights have ruled exceedingly low, but it was this that brought out the heavy shipments, and enabled Pittsburg manufacturers to successfully compete with other points, and as a general thing our boats have made a little money.

There has been a greater number of boats built here this winter and spring than during any time since the war, and there are some others now under contract. And while speaking about new boats we have taken occasion to say that Pittsburg is generally conceded to be one of the best points in the country for boat building.

The New Orleans Times of the 25th says:

The John Kilgour made rather a short stay of it, having arrived on Friday evening, discharged her immense cargo, and left again with just little freight, which will enable her to make crack time this trip.

The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, says:

The Urilda was built at Pittsburg in 1866 for the Allegheny river trade. She was purchased last spring and rebuilt at Pittsburg by Capt. H. E. Hazlett, having [illegible] of the Mountaineer, with the machinery [illegible]. [illegible] She was owned by H. E. Hazlett, and insured in the Western and Missouri State Insurance Company, of [illegible]. She left this port [illegible] for Grand river with a Government trip. She only got as far as the Cheyenne Agency, where she [illegible], but was compelled to lay up at Farm Island on account of low water and remained there the entire winter. On the opening of the Upper Missouri she completed her trip and continued on up to Fort [illegible] for the transportation of discharged soldiers from the different forts of the upper Missouri. Her officers were Geo. H. Hazlett, captain; Archie Hazlett, clerk; John C. Barr, Jr., pilot; and George Grable, engineer, all careful and experienced men.

DISGUSTED PATRIOTS.

A General Journalistic Row.

[From the N. Y. Citizen.]

What does the Sun mean by telling queer stories of Mrs. Senator Sprague nee Kate Chase, and Mrs. Lincoln nee Todd, and how the Lincoln woman spoiled the "late lamented's" best shirt front, and tore out his whiskers because the "Salaried Lincoln" wanted to go to Kate's wedding. It's very funny. Here's Dana stirring up scandal against Washington women, raking up all sorts of old back stairs talk about that sweetly virtuous and mild mannered woman Mrs. Lincoln, and taking a sly hit at ci-devant Kate Chase; and here's Greeley firing away at the Washington men and saying, thank God! the Tribune can live without pap, and has seen ten President's flourish and fade, and walk up Broadway with none so poor to do them reverence when they were nothing but ex-Presidents; and that when Grant, in his turn, comes to be jack-boots in office, and nobody but a very small ex-Presidential potato, the Tribune will continue to wave o'er the land of the taxed and the home of the slave (the word white being understood), and he (Greeley) will be a larger pumpkin than ever, after Grant has gone to seed as a squash. Hi! hi! What does it all mean? What's broke? Whose apple cart's upset? Whom hasn't the immortal Grant appointed? Who's left out in the cold? Oh, Dana dear, and Greeley queer, keep your tempers, and don't make public spectacles of yourselves. We know where the sore is; but get a bit of court plaster and cover it. It don't look well to see you both going back on the "Sphynx" before he has been in office three months. It don't, indeed.

Galignani.

The secret of the success of Galignani's Messenger is that it is a thoroughly English paper—so thoroughly English that an American can't read it half the time without having his digestion spoiled for the rest of the day. It is an excellent English paper for Englishmen, with nothing hybrid about it.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.
One Year.....$12
Six Months.....6
One Month.....1
Single copy, per week.....10 cents
Single copy, per month.....40 cents
Single copy, per year.....$4 00
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Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers, at $3 each, will be entitled to one copy gratis for one year.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and will be at our risk. Bank notes of solvent banks will be received at par. Those certificates will be received in case of in use.
THE COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY.

THE WEEKLY.
Single copy, per year.....$2 00
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Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers, at $2 each, will be entitled to one copy gratis for one year.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
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THE COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Uniontown wants a gunsmith.

Fine sales of tobacco are announced by the Paducah papers.

The Odd Fellows of Uniontown gave a grand barbecue on the 26th inst.

Mr. Evert M. Thompson, mail agent on the Paducah & Gulf Railroad, has resigned his office.

There is a good deal of talk in Paducah about building a railroad, and especially a road from the head of Main street to the railroad depot.

The last Legislature of Kentucky passed a charter for the Meat Packing Company of Paducah. It has authority to organize upon a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, in stock to the amount of $250,000. A steady organization of the company is now being made.

Mrs. Bradley Smith, now aged 18 years, of Uniontown, went yesterday to nurse a few lights sick, by the visitation of a coal-oil lamp, which she had filled and trimmed, but which was keeping. Mrs. B. was seriously but not dangerously injured, but the recovery of her son is doubtful.

The Paducah Herald understands that the mails from that city to New York have lately been delayed frequently. Cheese from boats in transit by upon Pea Fork, to the amount of many thousand pounds, has been lost. Boxes of eggs, butter, &c., have "fairly been lost," and it has become hazardous to send anything by mail.

The managers of the Paducah and Gulf railroad have contracted with Col. Morris, of Troy county, to build the short gap in the road from the present terminus to Dyer station. Work thereon will commence at once, and it is thought will be finished by the last of May next.

The right of way having been given by the city to continue the Paducah & Gulf Railroad from the present depot to the river below the city, and thereby to secure a connection with the river, the work will be commenced at once, and will be pushed and completed very rapidly—in fact in a few days.

W. L. Morris, formerly of this State, but latterly absent at Carroll county, Miss., by appointment of Gilliam, has recently been promoted from the position he has served satisfactorily during the war in a Commissary Department, to that just added, to serve him from the Retail Confederate Office.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A man supposed to be insane has been arrested in Memphis for distributing obscene advertisements among little girls on the street.

Frank Wilson, an estimable young man of Richmond, Va., accidentally shot and killed himself on that city a few days ago.

Mr. Burch Mosseman, a temperance lecturer, recently came to a sudden end. From accounts of the affair, it would seem that he was shot by the military authorities, and not by a citizen.

Mike McCoole has gone into training at St. Louis, and confidently expects to knock the stuffing out of Jem Mace in the "fistic finale" on the 4th of May next.

The Southwestern says that the low places around Memphis are now dry enough for the planting of cotton, and are generally being thus employed. The Appeal says that the cotton crop will be a full one.

The Memphis Appeal says that the report that the prisoners in the military jail at that place are to be released is without foundation. The jail is not full of a personal character, but of a military character.

The Odd Fellows had a grand turn-out and made a magnificent display in Nashville on the 26th inst. Great lodges were represented.

Ex-President Johnson will be present at the grand review of Hartranft's, on May Day, by invitation from some of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

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Current Politics.

We publish this morning another communication on current Kentucky politics from our correspondent "Julius," who writes from a stand-point that is elevated and far-reaching. Whatever may be thought of the purpose of his articles, no one can gainsay their spirit. They are eminently sincere, Democratic, and sensible. In commending them to general perusal we cannot too highly commend the design which they have in view, viz: the consolidation and integrity of the Democratic elements of the country.

Grant and the Newspapers.

The newspapers are discussing Grant's neglect of the newspaper people in disposing of the offices within his gift. They express various opinions on the subject. Some of them think that editors and writers are deserving of especial consideration. Others think, or affect to think, the contrary. Be this as it may, Grant has not pursued his interest in exposing himself to the charge of purposely neglecting the press. Mr. Lincoln, put up to it no doubt by Mr. Seward, adopted a widely different policy. He was careful to conciliate writers and literary men. He gave them many of his most desirable appointments, in doing so he engaged hundreds of industrious pens in his interest, and the consequence was, when he fell, there was no lack of brilliant, zealous and sincere panegyric. Had he lived, the result would have vindicated still more vividly the wisdom of his policy. Newspaper men are neither more nor less efficient as public officials than other men, but their efficiency as partisans can hardly be discredited.

Sprague's Letters.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, professed in the Senate Chamber on Monday about a thousand private letters complimentary to him on account of his recent speeches, and was proceeding to read them all when the Senate procured exemption from the infliction by authorizing him to publish them in the Globe at the Government's expense. Thirty-three solid columns of them have already been published in that periodical, and as many more columns, if not twice as many, are expected. We certainly approve much that the Rhode Island Senator said in his speeches, and we have expressed our decided approbation of it, but certainly the unlimited publishing of private letters at the public cost and for his own glorification is a fraud, a cheat, an imposition, deserving of the severest rebuke. It has no precedent, and will never, we trust be accepted as an example. Among the letters, there are said to be a number of love-letters, and other soft missives. These gentlemen must have written in confidence either expressed or implied, and they may be expected to lose their places. So far as these are concerned, the publication looks like downright treachery.

John Russell Young.

That "honesty is the best policy"—to say nothing about its moral virtues—is proven every day of our lives. Men of talent are constantly throwing away the advantages, which talent never fails to secure, by mistaken and needless acts of dishonesty. Cunning, which belongs to a certain sort of talent, is a disease with some men, and often defeats the best laid plans. With his undoubted ability, what might not General Butler be if he possessed the confidence of the country, if the people believed him as sincere as they know him to be capable; it, in short, he were honest? Integrity, allied to force of character, is a better friend to the career of an ambitious man than genius. It is word, to be honest is to be successful in an exact ratio to the capacity involved; for nothing sets off the capacity of a man and gives it such a chance for display as the confidence of all who surround it.

The case of John Russell Young, of the New York Tribune, is a striking example of this perverting rule of worldly experience. Young had a fine position in his profession, has been considered one of the rising stars of journalism, and had surely no reason to complain of his lot or of his prospects. His future lay straight before him. All he had to do was to pursue it steadily, having got an unusually rapid promotion, to reap the full benefit of abilities which were generally recognized. But this seems not to have suited him. He was not content with the best start in the race for newspaper eminence in the country, and he has just "kicked the hat in the fire." Letters are published by the New York Sun from the fortunate and prosperous young journalist to a friend in Philadelphia, showing that Governor Curtin was approached by Young, in the presence of Col. A. McClure, in the parlors of the Continental Hotel, and that Young offered to sell to Curtin the Philadelphia Post and the editorial influence of the New York Tribune for $6,000. Curtin said that he did not believe he could deliver his goods, and refused to purchase the same. Overtures were then made to Simon Cameron, who took the bait, and was fleeced out of $12,500. At the same time Galgiza & Grow was struck for $3,000, and Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, for $1,000. The letters also show that, as a Tribune man, Mr. Young attempted to make the Union League, of Philadelphia. An attempt was also made to bleed S. P. Chase, but without success. The correspondence proves that Mr. Young took the Cuba dispatches of the Associated Press and sent them to the Philadelphia Post—a journal partly owned and managed by Young, but outside of the Association. Other equally astounding exposures are made. The Sun says "On Friday afternoon last, the original of the letters were shown to the Hon. H. Greeley. He said them through very carefully. He did not rise to his feet in a fit of passion and smash the bust of Lincoln adorning his sanctum, neither did he break the chair, dismember the table, or split the desk standing in his room. He simply threw himself back in his chair, drew a long breath, and said: 'Well, Sam, this is mighty interesting reading.' Twenty-three hours afterward he left the Tribune office and jammed his black felt hat on the back of his head, exclaiming: 'Well, well, sold again for the eighty-sixth time!' Mr. Young tendered Mr. Greeley his resignation, but it was not received. Instead, the owners of the Tribune assembled in the venerable Horace's private office yesterday afternoon, and it is understood that three Jonahs were tossed overboard. Mr. Greeley, it is stated, in consequence of this exposé, has withdrawn his acceptance of the Pacific Railroad Commissionership.

All this is very sad. Here is a young fellow with first-rate abilities, a first-rate position, and, apparently, better than first-rate prospects, who—for the sake of a few beggarly thousands of dollars—goes deliberately and risks his fortune and his future upon the doubtful chances of rascality. His good sense might have shown him the danger. It might also have demonstrated to him the fact that success, bought at such a price, is dearly bought, while failure in all such enterprises is ruin. The saying of Wolsey, "Corruption wins not more than honesty," is but half true. It does not, cannot, win so much, and if it win at all it must be both subtle and fortunate. Poor Young seems to have been neither the one nor the other, and—with ambition enough in store for fame and talent enough to achieve it—he goes to the wall early in the race, a miserable, blackened might-have-been.

Butler's Friends.

Just before the House adjourned some Boston people, anxious for the interest of Mr. Sloat, interrupted to Butler: "Sloat is in danger because of his friendship for you." Butler, on the shoulder with a thunderbolt on his face, said: "Mr. Sloat is not in danger; none of my friends ever are." The remarks show that the man is not altogether groundless; and it is common, indeed, in Washington circles to say that Butler's influence with Congressmen is so influential in the distribution of patronage as the men who carries the election. The Springfield Herald (the late Grant) is not the first high official who has paid for his friendship for Butler. Says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

The Springfield Republican is known as the ablest and most influential Republican organ in New England. If, however, it is true that Gen. Grant pays more respect to his enemies than to his friends, the reason is that he is afraid of his enemies or that they operate upon his mental weaknesses so as to cheat him into the belief that they feel an actual devotion to him. There can be no doubt that, although there are between him and Butler several unsettled and outstanding questions of personal veracity, and although their violent charges against each other have been for years before the public and now remain before the public, unretracted, unexplained, and unmodified, Butler actually exercises more power over him and any other member of Congress from the Northern States. By submitting to Butler's influence and guidance, by yielding to his advice and dictation, the President degrades himself. Whether Butler, as the Springfield editor charges, secretly carries "a knife in his heart for the President" we cannot say, but probably the public good would be promoted by his having a keen blade in his heart literally as well as figuratively. We do not believe that the old hypocrite would hesitate, in the midst of his saturnine smiles and malignant flatteries, to avail himself of what he might deem a good opportunity to strike a vengeful blow at the President on account of old and unmentioned but unforgotten and undimmished hostilities.

There is a strange inconsistency on the part of President Grant in paying such extreme deference to Butler on the subject of the appointment of men to office and the retention of them in office. Grant, as our readers well know, has proclaimed to the country that he will neither appoint any man to office nor tolerate any man in office who does not go for the payment of both the principal and the interest of the national bonds, because he is "irrevocably" for Butler, as all know, has, in several of his most elaborate speeches in Congress, taken the strongest possible ground in favor of the payment of the principal of the bonds in the ordinary currency of the country, and he has shown no indication of a thought of moving from that ground a single inch. Here then is the extraordinary spectacle of a member of Congress, whom the President is strongly pledged to appoint to no Federal office and to endure in no Federal office, but to whom, at the same time, he accords more power in the designation of office-holders than to any other member of the national Legislature. The whole administration is made up of such gross and glaring inconsistencies.

Cuban Prospects.

The probability is that the present attempt at revolution in Cuba is not destined to succeed. The reports from the island may be false, but the apparent preponderance of evidence is, that the Spanish troops, unless they meet a most terrible enemy in yellow fever, will maintain the supremacy of the Government. In the event, however, of their success, they should be compelled, if compulsion is found necessary, not to outrage the feelings of the civilized world by practicing upon their conquered foe the cruelties for which the Spanish race has made itself notorious throughout all its history. And yet we don't know that our own country is likely, in any state of case that can well arise, to have a show of right to interfere for the protection of the Cubans against their oppressors. God forbid that the Spaniards, if victorious in battle, shall ever oppress and trample down the vanquished Cubans as remorselessly as the dominant power in our own country is oppressing and trampling down the vanquished and unresisting people of the South. But, even if our Government, on account of its own scandalous action toward the South, should be ashamed to interpose for the protection of the Cubans from annihilation and persecution, there would at least be myriads of individuals among us who would be deterred by no such considerations, and who, scrupulously as they might observe the letter of the laws of neutrality, would find means to serve according to their views the cause of God and humanity.

We still hope for the speedy coming of Cuban independence, but, as we have said, the general tenor of the information from the island is unfavorable. If Spain shall fully re-establish her authority in Cuba, and, learning wisdom from the lessons of the past, shall give to the Cubans a good and wholesome government, conceding to them the rights which they are entitled to claim, her sway may continue without material disturbance for years. But it is not in the nature of things that the Spanish possessions and the British possessions on this continent should permanently belong to Spain and Great Britain. Let the colonies of both countries be governed as they may, either their independence or their annexation to the United States is among the inevitable events of the future. And whether independence or annexation shall be their destiny will depend much upon the future character and career of the United States. We do not suppose that, while our country is in her present unsettled, confused, and anomalous condition, with taxation pressing the life-blood out of her veins, there is in all our hemisphere (with the possible exception of the Dominicans) a people who would willingly accept identification with her fortunes.

A Female Office-holder.

A Miss Angie King has superseded the late postmaster at Janesville, Wisconsin. A Chicago paper publishes the following letter which, whilst she was seeking the place, she wrote to that notorious old abolitionist and woman's rights champion, Mrs. Livermore:

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 12, 1869.

My Dear Mrs. Livermore:

At present I do not feel so Hoorty to expose all the "wire-pullings" of the postoffice question. But I assure you that "Saturday never's a late" that I intend to secure, if they be not "sold out" to some "sneaking" with the "sugar-plums." Truly yours,
ANGIE KING.

Miss Angie, as we said, got the postoffice. This she no doubt considered as "coming down handsomely with the sugar-plums" on the part of the "politicians," and so she has not thought proper to narrate the tale that she said "hung thereby." Of course the "politicians," whom she contemplated switching with the tale, must have been the persons whom she regarded as having "the sugar-plums," that is the postoffice, in their gift or under their control, but whether she referred to the politicians at Janesville or to the politicians at Washington we of course cannot say. We hope, for the honor of her sex as well as for the public good, that she is not, if she can be correctly judged by her letters, an average specimen of the women recently appointed to office. She evidently thinks it one of "woman's rights" to adopt the flash talk, the slang, the vulgar cant used by "sports" at the race-track, the prize-ring, and the cockpit. "*Come down handsomely with the sugar-plums!*" Isn't Angie a pretty model of a female Radical office-holder? How is a female likely to manage the mail when she obtains the management of it in the shape of black mail levied under threats of disgraceful exposure?

Our Late Spanish Minister.

John P. Hale, our late Minister at Madrid, is recalled because he was charged by the Spaniards with using his official facilities and advantages to promote and cover over illegitimate and criminal mercantile speculations amounting substantially to smuggling. We have no doubt that he was guilty of the charge, for it is not to be supposed that men so long prominent as he in the ranks of the most aggressive Radicalism are likely to have kept their integrity of character if they ever had any. He was not fit to be appointed a foreign Minister, and he is now as fit to be recalled as General Sickles is to take his place.

But, whilst President Grant recalls an unconvicted smuggler from the ministership at Madrid, he appoints and the Senate confirms a convicted one as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans. And, after all, Hale, we have no doubt, was, while at Madrid, a pretty exact representative of the Government and the functionaries he represented. President Lincoln and his wife, the Cabinet, the Congress, the civil subordinates and military chiefs, were all busy, for four years in the work of abstracting money for themselves and their friends from the Treasury. Lincoln, as Brownlow and other radicals acknowledge, used the public money, among other purposes, to establish and sustain partisan newspapers, while Cameron and Harlan in the Cabinet, Pomeroy and Ashley in Congress Butler at the head of the army, and a thousand fellows in inferior positions, were all at work in their respective spheres, appropriating whatever they could under the guise and concealment of their public offices. If the numberless peculations did not take the shape of smuggling, they took shapes as bad and took all the shapes which they had a chance to take. Hale might perhaps have preferred to swindle by some other means than the promotion and protection of smuggling, but this was probably the most feasible and available means that happened to be within his reach. The poor fellow, tied down at a foreign court, did not have the privilege of choosing between so many different modes of guilty gain as his political friends at home. Still he unquestionably showed his unquestionable zeal in the common cause according to his opportunities.

The sick Hon thought it a most uncommon hardship to be kicked by an ass. We hope that Hale will tell his friends how he feels at being condemned and punished for dishonesty by an administration that has made Ashley of Ohio Governor of Montana. His denunciations must, we should think, be decidedly peculiar.

The Revenues and the Collection of Them.

Some persons, who have not lost all faith in the Government, may think it decidedly singular, that, while the amount of the internal revenue collected diminishes annually, the cost of collecting it increases at least an equal proportion. The smaller the amount collected the greater is the cost of collection. In 1866, the amount collected was very nearly $310,000,000, and the cost of collection $7,690,000; in 1867, the amount collected was only $283,000,000, a *diminution* from the preceding year of $27,000,000, and the cost was $8,982,686, an *increase* of $1,292,686; in 1868, the amount collected was less than $180,000,000, a *diminution* of $74,000,000 from the preceding year, and the cost was $9,827,801, an *increase* of $844,615. Thus, in 1868, it cost $1,827,801 more to collect $180,000,000 than in 1866 it cost us to collect $310,000,000. This is monstrous. It is a scandal. It involves embezzlement, theft, robbery, upon a prodigious scale. It shows that corruption covers the land like a putrid sea. But not a word of complaint or exposure has been uttered by the Radicals of Congress, who have contented themselves with pluloning the arms of President Johnson and thus preventing him from sweeping out of office the hordes of knaves and villains that the whole country has known to be depredating upon the substance, the livelihood, the very lives of our people.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, who disputes with Butler the leadership of the House of Representatives, declared a year ago that the force of revenue officers would be greatly reduced when the tax on manufactures should be taken off. The tax on manufactures was taken off, but the force of revenue officers was not reduced. No attempt was made on the Radical side to reduce it, and the Democracy of the House, although they exposed the existing abuses in the most scathing language, could accomplish nothing. The Radical dispensers of power and patronage, so far from reducing the number of officers, have increased it from year to year and thus increased the expenditures, regretting only that they had not more public offices and public money for distribution among their party friends. And are there any signs to indicate reduction now or within the current four years? If so, in what quarter are they visible?

☞ All the world knows that the Hon. Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, several years ago, chastised Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber. Well, it is published that Mrs. Sumner, who separated from her husband a couple of years ago, has sent to Mrs. Brooks a very handsome present. We rather think that she accompanied the gift with the expression of a hope that Mrs. Brooks would take a second husband.

CITY ITEMS.

One Dollar Store.
The Royal Palace will again be thrown open this morning. Those hundreds who were so much disappointed on yesterday on account of its being closed, will be recompensed by finding the most magnificent stock ever displayed in this city. Nice goods are received daily.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.
If you want easy and pleasant employment in a business that will pay you from $30 to $60 per day, purchase some territory for the sale of Yandemark's portable fence, now on exhibition at the Court-house. The patentee is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

French Velocipede Soap
Manufactured by the Societe Sanitaire. For sale by PETER, FOWLER & COOPER, R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. CHAMBERS & CO.

Attention, Housekeepers!
To the elegant stock of silver-plated goods, to be sold this day at the auction rooms of Sherman P. Whaley & Co., 39 west Market street.

In a Box.
Beautiful porcelain pictures put into handsome cases at short notice by Webster—Gallery 35, Fourth street.

☞ We can recommend in perfect good faith Ward's Rheumatic Liniment. It has made surprising cures, and any one need only try it to be convinced of its virtue. It is only 50 cents per bottle, and will not only cure rheumatism, but relieve pains in back and limbs.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
Hagaman's Perrated Elixer of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of Iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hagaman's as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hagaman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ J. B. Dean, at his furniture store, southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Nos. 484 and 486, will buy and repair all kinds of furniture and pay the highest cash price for feathers.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Finz & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Auction sale of dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, &c., from a first-class retail store, this morning at 10 o'clock.
S. T. MOORE & CO., Main and Fourth.

☞ The only place in this city to get a real fine ferrocype is at the New Gallery, 74 Fourth street. Pay is bound to please. Baby pictures made quicker than the quickest.

Astonishing!
The European Wimsat of 304 Market street was made the recipient of a valuable present on Saturday last, for effecting through her wonderful powers a reconciliation between a well-known gentleman and a lady of this city, after being separated over two years. As an astrologist she has no equal in this or any other country.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,
and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at
E. S. MILLER,
No. 39 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Main, Green, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by (ap30 dtf) GRAVES & SON.

Now Ready,
the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
E. S. MILLER,
No. 39 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Stop! Listen for a Moment!
WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stopping into Gray store you can obtain a package of Dr. Gray's Elixir of Sweet Flag, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and restores to perfect health the digestive organs, nerves, muscles, and the entire system? Ask your druggist for a package of Dr. Gray's Elixir of Sweet Flag. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption, in its first stage? Try Gray's Expectorant. Are you troubled with dyspepsia? Try Gray's Elixir of Sweet Flag. Do you want a good appetite? Try Gray's Elixir of Sweet Flag. All who may suffer from bodily or mental debility, Gray's Elixir of Sweet Flag will restore to health and strength. Try it. Sold by all druggists.
CLINTON McCLARITY, Sec'y.

Bank Notice.
A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Bank of Louisville on Monday, May 3 next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
ap3 dtd

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Two Good Paper Hangers,
ADDRESS
A 277 ☞ 74 and 76 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.
OVER 5,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and warerooms, Colburn's old stand, corner Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts. ap27 tim

PRINTS.
2 CASES Hoyle's 44 Purple Prints:
2 do do 44 Rock Plates;
1 do do 44 Chintz;
1 do do 44 Furniture;
1 do do 44 Robe de Chambre;
And a large stock of Fancy Prints,
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
72 and 73 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. ap25 td

COTTON YARNS, &c.
400 300, 200, and 700 Jefferson Cotton Yarns;
do do do do Cypress do do
do do do do Falls City do do
do do do do Tubes do do
For sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
72 and 73 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. ap25 td

CASSIMERES.
6 CASES Fancy Cassimeres:
2 do Black Doeskin Cassimeres,
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
72 and 73 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. ap25 td

DRILLS.
1 CASE White Linen Drilling;
1 do Fancy do
1 do do do
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
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LAWNS.
12 CASES Paisley Lawns;
2 do do Grenadine Lawns;
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The Foster, the Parsley and the Fairies.....1 vol.
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Their History and Recent Explorations and their Remains. By W. H. D. Adams. Illustrated.....1 vol.
Any of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
ap26 dtd 110 Washington st., Boston.

DR. A. A. CLANTON, of Montevallo, Ala., is now at Louisville Hotel, No. 113, where he may be consulted until the 1st of May. Dr. C. is a skilful practitioner, the worst cases of piles without the use of the knife. Refers to hundreds of his patients in this State. His patients are perfectly well in a few days. Call and see hundred from his patients in Kentucky.

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MERIWETHER & ISAACS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
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THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of buying and selling Real Estate, Negotiating Loans, Collecting Rents, &c. Will also transact a general Commission business. Will be pleased to receive consignments of Real Estate for sale, and will spare no pains to sell same. Office will be open at all times. Will also attend to the collection of Rents and Debts. Refer to Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Louisville; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Cincinnati; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., New York; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Boston; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Philadelphia; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Baltimore; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Chicago; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., St. Louis; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., San Francisco; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., New Orleans; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Memphis; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Nashville; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Atlanta; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Augusta; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Charleston; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Savannah; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Mobile; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Montgomery; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Selma; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Vicksburg; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Natchez; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Jackson; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Meridian; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Columbus; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Macon; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Savannah; Messrs. Bullock & Bro., Charleston

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WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man ...

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1869.

Mr. C. Shiffer, formerly an editor of the Louisville Democrat, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Gen. Spaulding, who has resigned. He will assist Gen. Boutwell in the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. Shiffer will leave for Washington to-day. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will make a good officer.

THE NEWS.

Gold was stronger in New York yesterday, and closed at 133¼.

Dr. Paddock has accepted the rectorship of Grace church, New York city.

Rev. George A. Darborow, for twenty-five years Rector of the Church of Redemption in Philadelphia, died there yesterday morning.

Hon. Sam. Judah, for more than half a century one of the leading lawyers of Indiana, died in Vincennes on Saturday morning.

The village of Yon Bet, in Nevada county, Califorinia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Yesterday morning a man named Patrick Burk was killed instantly in Cincinnati, by falling off a derrick at Coleman's stone yard.

The junction of the Union and Central Pacific railroads is at Promontory Point, Utah. It will be made some time during the present week.

A street car ran over and instantly killed two children in Newark, N. J., yesterday. The mother of the children attempted to commit suicide in grief.

A new weekly paper, the New Administration, is to be published in Memphis. It puts out thirty-nine articles of belief, and says it is "unreserved in reconstruction."

A German named Charles E. Green, a collector of the North American Life Insurance Company, absconded from St. Louis Monday night with about one thousand dollars of the company's money.

The Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad decided on Monday that the road should connect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the one hundredth meridian. The work will be pushed forward rapidly.

James Brennan, late organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, left Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, in search and correspondent to secure information of the whereabouts of lands, &c., for Irish emigrants in the South and West.

Chas. W. Scott, charged with sending a bogus telegram from the Western Union Telegraph Office in Cincinnati, was yesterday fined $100 and costs in the Police Court. The case will be taken to the Circuit Court on Friday on a bill of exceptions.

Rev. J. C. Lovejoy has been removed from the common-house, in Boston, and his place has been given to Charles Mitchell, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who lost a leg in the army and was one of the first two colored men ever elected to the Legislature.

The Indiana State Senate yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 35 to 13, adopted a resolution to expunge from its journal the resolution of censure passed against Gov. Conrad some months ago, in regard to the contract with Gov. Baker in Pennsylvania, case.

It is stated that John Russell Young, managing editor of the New York Tribune, has purchased the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and is negotiating the Associated Press franchises for the use of a paper in Philadelphia with which he is connected, in violation of the rules of the Association.

Under warrants issued by U. S. Commissioner, A. S. Hopkins of New York, and J. Jones, of Jersey City, on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Jane Cheney, charging Mrs. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin and Col. Blood with sending obscene matter through the mails of the U. S. Court. It is understood that they have developments in their connection, as soon as they can be got into a proper form.

The National Sunday School Convention will be held for three months, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Fourth Avenue, New York, from about 11 o'clock this morning, and closing for session on Friday. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the convention will have representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada. Parliamentary usages will be observed, and the convention will be governed by the "rules obtaining" after the contest in Congress.

Fatal Fire.

Yesterday morning at four o'clock a fire broke out in the grocery store of Peter Schaefer, No. 1 Fourth Avenue, New York, doing about $1 $7,000 damage. About twenty feet of the building on the east side of the Fortieth Avenue was burned away. The fire was discovered by a boy carrying away. The fire was discovered by a boy carrying a basket of coals, and running a line of fire from the store to the coal basket. The building is owned by Mrs. Schaefer, and some of the occupants of the upper floors were burned out.

Fatal Accident.

A German named Charles Hoffman, a laborer on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was killed instantly on Monday morning by a train of cars. He was walking on the track, and was struck by the train, which was backing. He was thrown a distance of about fifty feet, and his head was crushed in a horrible manner. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was buried yesterday afternoon.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man named Thomas Hall, employed in the Louisville and Nashville railroad shops, was killed by the